Agriculture — 1918

Labor Conditions

WHITE MEN CHARGED WITH TERROIZING NEGRO FARMERS.

BAND ORGANIZED FOR THE PURPOSE OF FORCING NEGROES TO LEAVE THEIR FARMS.

~~The Dallas Express~~
Feb. 23, 1918.

Operation Which Extends Across Red River Co., Resulting in the Burning of Negro Dwellings, Churches and School Houses.

The Dallas Express.

Paris, Texas, Feb. 20.—Seventeen citizens of Red River county were brought here and lodged in the Lamar county jail on federal warrants charging them with violating the national defense act. The wholesale arrests resulted from an investigation extending over several weeks conducted by the United Sates district attorney's office in conjunction with special agents of the department of justice acting under instructions from Washington. The prisoners are tenant farmers living in the northern portion of Red River county along the river. They are alleged to have organized for the purpose of terrorizing Negro farmers of the country and moving them from their farms. Their operations extended clear across the county and resulted in the burning of Negro dwellings, churches and school houses and other depredations. White Cap notices were posted through their operations and resulted in the abandonment of many farms under cultivation by Negroes. It is expected that many other arrests will follow as a result of the investigation.

LABOR CONTRACT LAWS.

In the new labor contract laws of South Carolina, published in another column, a careful reading will reveal the fact that light is breaking in on the intellectuals of the dominant race of the old commonwealth. Daily Herald

The revision of the State's abominable contract laws lending them a semblance, at least, of fairness by writing into the statute an equal penalty to be imposed upon the employer when convicted of violating its terms, as well as upon the poor laborer who breaks his agreement, gives cause for the belief that better days are in store for the beloved Southland. 3-13-18

Not that the laws will actually serve to protect the Negro laborer against the rapacity and greed of dishonest employers who seek to control their labor without paying the meagre wages promised.

Any one acquainted with the conditions in South Carolina and most of the Southern States know that laws are meaningless and absolutely without value when sought to be enforced against whites who violate the personal rights of Negroes. Neither preponderance of evidence nor the character and standing of a Negro prosecutor would have the slightest weight against the uncorroborated testimony of the most worthless and characterless white defendant. The unwritten law of those states is that white men must be immune from punishment for wrongs committed against the Negroes, and Negroes must be summarily and severely punished, even to death, for wrongs committed against whites.

But the law is salutary, in that it marks a changing attitude towards Negroes, requiring, as it appears, some expression or manifestation of a desire to deal more humanely and justly with the race, and serving as a salve for the raw and unhealing wounds it has suffered during all the years of nominal freedom.

Some day the chains of caste and prejudice will be broken, and injustice and wrong will be seen, hideous as they are, and these laws will then be enforced against violators, white as well as black.

An important check and a praiseworthy measure of protection is extended the laborer by the thirty-day limit.

Harsh and unfair treatment of the laborer, compelling him to quit service and enticing him to create a debt for the purpose of holding him in service, will no longer be responsible for peonage in the state. If there were no other feature in the law deserving of commendation the thirty-day limit in which to take action for violation of contract would be worthy of praise.

It is to be hoped, however, that Negroes will cease the custom of contracting themselves out to work. There is no need for it now, if there ever was. Work is plentiful, and an employer who refuses employment unless under contract should be let alone. Contract laborers in the South are slaves, and degrade themselves in continuing in that condition. The entire country is now the labor market for the Negroes, and it is for him to make the conditions under which he will render faithful and honest service.

SOUTH CAROLINA LABOR CONTRACT LAWS

Columbia, March 6.—Governor Manning today approved the new labor contract law, passed by the recent General Assembly. It is as follows:

"Section 1. That sections 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498 and 499 of the criminal code of South Carolina are hereby stricken out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497 and 498, to wit:

"Section 492. Misdemeanor fraudulently to fail to carry out contract for personal service.—Any person who shall contract with another to render him personal service of any kind, and shall thereafter fraudulently, or with malicious intent to injure his employer, fail or refuse to render such service as agreed upon, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 493. Misdemeanor to fail to employ after contract.—Any person who shall hereafter contract to receive from another personal service of any kind, and to compensate him therefor, and shall thereafter fraudulently or with malicious intent to injure his employe, fail or refuse to receive such service or to make compensation as agreed upon, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 494. Misdemeanor to fraudulently fail to perform services after receiving advances.—any person who shall hereafter contract with another to render personal service of any kind to him, and shall thereafter fraudulently, or with malicious intent to injure the employer, procure advances in money or other things of value from him with intent not to render the services agreed upon, and who shall thereafter, with like intent, fail or refuse to perform the service agreed upon, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 495. Misdemeanor to receive labor, and not make advances or compensation.—Any person who shall hereafter contract with another to receive from him personal service of any kind, to compensate him therefor, and to make advances to him, and shall thereafter fraudulently or with malicious intent to injure the employer, receive the benefit of such service, in whole or in part, and with like intent fail or refuse to make the compensation or advances agreed upon, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 496. Contracts may be either verbal or written—to be read and witnessed.—The contracts referred to in Sections 492 to 497, inclusive, may be either verbal or in writing; if in writing, they shall be witnessed by one or more disinterested persons, and at the request of either party be duly executed before a magistrate, whose duty it shall be to read and explain the same to the parties. Such contract shall clearly set forth the conditions upon which the laborer or laborers engage to work, embracing the length of time, the amount of money to be paid, and when; if it be on shares of crops, what portion or portions thereof. If verbal, they must be witnessed by at least two disinterested witnesses, not related by blood or marriage within the sixth degree, to either party, and the term of service contracted for must be for a definite time, not exceeding one year. All such contracts shall be valid only between the original parties therein, and any attempted transfer or assignment of any rights thereunder shall be null and void.

Section 498. Punishment for violation of provisions as to contracts.—Upon conviction in a court of competent jurisdiction of any person charged with a violation of Sections 492 to 497, inclusive, the person so convicted shall be punished by a fine not less than $25 and not exceeding $100, or by imprisonment of not less than 20 days and not exceeding 30 days for each offense. Provided, That there shall be no prosecution under Sections 492 to 497, inclusive, unless the arrest warrant shall be issued within 30 days from the commission of the offense. Sections 492 to 497, inclusive, are not intended, and shall not be construed, to protect any of the parties to, or punish the violation of any contract or matter connected therewith,

where the inducement or consideration of such contract is money or other thing of value advanced to or for the employe prior to the commencement of service thereunder; all such contracts are hereby prohibited and declared null and void.

SHARE SYSTEM USED TO SWINDLE TENANTS

Special to The New York Age.

JACKSON, Miss., —An illustration of the barefaced manner in which the Negro of the South, and especially in the farming sections of Mississippi, is robbed of his earnings, is told the columns of the *Clarion-Ledger*, white newspaper of this city. The facts are given as follows:

An intelligent Negro from Leflore County was in Jackson yesterday to see if Governor Bilbo could not collect several hundred dollars he says is being withheld from him by the delta farmer for whom he worked this year on the share system—50-50.

He called at the governor's office, but finding that official out of town, told his troubles to Private Secretary Buck and others. He stated that he worked for a Leflore County planter this year for one-half the crop, being "furnished" supplies. He turned in 18 bales of cotton and the seed. His store account was about $250, with 20 per cent interest added. The Negro knew that was robbery, but stood for it, and paid the bill—or rather was given credit for the store account and the interest.

Later he called on the "boss" for a settlement and was told there was no settlement to make, as the accounts were about balanced, and that the Negro still owed a small balance.

His part of the crop was 9 bales of cotton and the seed, four and a half tons, and he knew the cotton was worth about $200 per bale, counting the seed. However, he got no settlement. Instead he was "cussed out" and ordered to get off the place, which he did with time to his credit.

The Negro was told that Governor Bilbo had no power to make the planter pay what was claimed to be due—about $1,500—but it was suggested that he go back to Greenwood and employ a first-class lawyer to collect the money. But he protested that was a dangerous proposition, and he did not dare to return to the county. He was in favor of employing a Jackson attorney and of letting him visit Greenwood and bringing the suit.

If this was an exceptional case it might be suggested that the Negro was lying out of whole cloth. But it is by no means the first and only report of the kind that has reached the office of the governor and of other state officials. Only the day previous two Negroes from Yazoo County were at the governor's office on a similar mission and several others have communicated their tales of woe by mail.

THE SAME OLD GAME.

According to a story published in the Jackson, Mich., *Clarion-Ledger*, the Negro tenant farmers of the Mississippi Delta, especially in Yazoo County, are being robbed of their yearly earnings in the same old way. After working the whole year on the share system and turning over the crop to the landlord, the worker is told that there is nothing due him for his labors, as the accounts are balanced.

The facts of the various cases that have been reported to the governor of Mississippi are so flagrant that even this white Southern newspaper is moved to make this admission:

> In the event there is truth in the statements made by these Negroes the honest farmers of the delta should sit up and take notice. The white men who would thus rob a poor Negro who has worked hard all the year and made a good crop, should be shown up. The blessed sunlight of publicity should be turned on him, and will be if the delta planters are to retain the labor on their farms hereafter. These Negroes declared they would not return to their delta homes, and did not want their names known in this connection. They gave the names of the farmers for whom they had been working, but for the present they are charitably withheld.

The fact that there is no serious thought of recourse to the courts to secure redress for the victims of this swindle shows the rotten perversion of justice that prevails throughout the South. The only hope seems to be that through such papers as the *Clarion-Appeal* a better sentiment may be created in favor of mere honesty in relations with the Negro and an approach to a square deal.

The question is whether the hardened conscience of the South can be penetrated by such mild comment as is made by the *Clarion-Appeal*, which "charitably with-" names of the delinquents.

Survey of Labor Conditions On Georgia Farms To Be Made

A complete survey of the actual present labor conditions in Georgia on the farms—with the collection of some other data necessary—will be made on March 28, 29 and 30. This survey is to be made by the students of the higher grades in the public schools of each county, and will be a body of statistics vitally important at this time when the conservation of productive agricultural labor is a matter of so great importance in the campaign to make Georgia self-sustaining in producing its own food and feed and doing her share in raising the clothing crop for the world.

J. E. Bodenhamer, farm help specialist for Georgia from the office of farm management, United States department of agriculture, has mailed out the survey blanks to each county, sending them to the school superintendent, who will in turn mail out a sufficient number of schedules to each teacher of his county for use in each school district.

These surveys are being made in all the states for the purpose of obtaining an estimate of labor needed during the coming season and a statement of crop acreage, live stock, seed and other farm necessities and supplies wanted or for sale. The survey is conducted under the joint auspices of the public school system of the state, the state department of labor, the extension division of the State College of Agriculture, the state department of agriculture, and the United States department of agriculture.

Send Data to Capital.

In summarizing conditions in Georgia the county school districts will gather the figures of the summary in those districts and transmit them to the county school superintendent, who, when he has assembled them, will send them to the state agent, Mr. Bodenhamer, whose office is in state capitol, Atlanta, Ga. The farm help specialist will then tabulate the figures for all the counties of the state and send his summary to Washington. This will be the process in each state. In the work of making the county summary, the school superintendent will have to assist him the county farm demonstrator, the county food administrator and such others as they may select. When all the reports from all the school districts in all the counties of all the states of the union are gathered—the government will have in hand the real conditions as to farm labor and farm needs.

The information asked for in the schedules is to be strictly confidential. It embraces:

The name, size of farm, address of owner, distance from post office, county, district, militia and school, and number of persons in the family over 14 years of age available for work on the farm.

Under the head, "Hired Labor," these facts are to be obtained: Number hired for entire year; last year already hired for 1918; yet to be hired this summer, and number hired for short periods, last year, already this year and yet to be hired.

Under the head of "Livestock," the number on hand now, the number on hand a year ago, the number the farmer wishes to buy and the number he wishes to sell, of the following classes of animals: Dairy cows, bulls, beef cattle, work horses and mules, sheep and hogs, with the classes, subdivided of each kind, as boars, brood sows, pigs, etc.

Number of Acres.

Under the head of "Pasture," the number of acres of the following kinds of lands will be asked: "Tillable, woodland, other pasture and total pasture acreage.

Under the head of "Crops," the detailed facts are to be asked as to names of all crops (cotton, corn, etc.), acres planted, acres harvested and bushels, tons, etc., harvested of the 1917 crops; and the 1918 crops planted or to be planted.

Under "Fruit," data will be asked as to number and age of apple, pear, prunes and plums, cherries, grapes, berries and pecans; with spraying data and yield raised and sold.

Under the head, "Seed," will be asked facts as to kind, variety, amount the farmer wishes to buy and the amount he has for sale.

This survey will place the exact labor and crop situation in the hands of the government, so that such steps may be considered to relieve conditions that are unfavorable to making increased crops.

TULSA NEGRO PAPER ATTACKS LOYALTY OF FORMER OKMULGEEAN

OCTOBER 14, 1918

Suspension of a negro newspaper published in Tulsa is probable as the result of an attack made on the loyalty of C. H. Kretz, a former Okmulgeean, who recently moved to Tulsa. Mr. Kretz was formerly the manager of the Okmulgee Ice & Light company and is now secretary of the district exemption board. He is well known throughout this county and has been a firm supporter of the government since war was declared. Mr. Kretz served several years in the U. S. navy and his son is now with the American forces in France.

The story of the attack made on Mr. Kretz as reported by the Tulsa World is as follows:

"If irate citizens can get consideration some 57 varieites of actions are to be started against A. J. Smitherman, editor of a negro newspaper, J. H. Smitherman, negro policeman, and one or two others alleged to have been connected with the removal from the home of C. H. Kretz of a servant, who is said to have been working for less maney than the rules of a servant's union is said to have prescribed.

Mr. Kretz, who is vice-president of the Public Service company, secretary of the district exemption board, and recently moved to Tulsa from Okmulgee, brought with him a negro servant, who has lived in the family for years.

According to a story printed in the negro paper, the two Smithermans and Grant Pilkington, chief of detectives, appeared at the Kretz home, 716 South Denver, last Saturday night and by force removed the old negress, who protested against going. Being from Lousiana she only understood the French language, and she was unable to make her protestions understood.

The matter was taken up yesterday morning before the city commission, and a request that it be investigated, and because of the character of the charges made against Mr. Kretz, the paper calling him a Hun, criminal libel is another possibility. Mr. Kretz, who has a son in France, and who serving on the district board as clerk, has recourse under the libel law, and because ofthe attack upon his loyalty, being a war department official, violation of federal laws is also being investigated.

The matter has been brought to the attention of the council of defense, with a suggestion that the publication of a paper that calculates to excite riot and race prejudice is out of harmony with the prosecution of the war.

Mayor Hubbard promised that the city would investigate the action of the officers in handling the removal of the negress from Mr. Kretz's home."

ALL BUT TWO NEGRO FARM LABORERS ARE PLACED IN CLASS 1

District Board Reverses Ruling of Local Draft Board

All but two of negro farm laborers formerly placed in Class 2 by the Montgomery County draft board, have been assigned to Class 1 by the district board.

On the forty applications to the district board on dependency claims the local board was upheld in all but two.

Physical examinations of 135 men will be held by the county draft board Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock at the court house, and the same number will be examined Thursday morning. These are men placed in Class 1 by the district board. When these examinations are completed all men placed in Class 1 by the two boards will have been examined except a few transferred to other points.

In the Tuesday lot will be ten white men and Thursday will be twenty-four. The others are negroes.

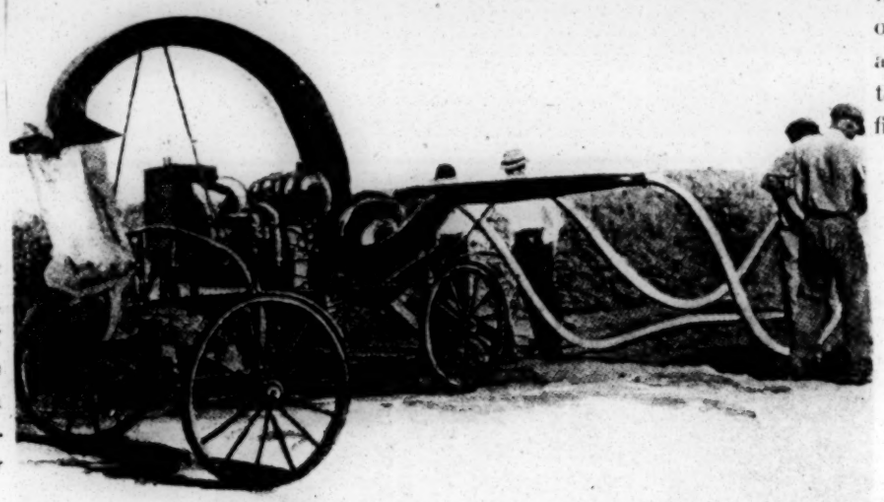
A queer case happened recently when a postal card sent out by the local board to a registrant and marked in Class 1 came to the man plainly stamped Class 4. Investigation developed that in passing through the post-office the new number had gotten on it, due to a system followed whereby mail distributors are required to stamp their identification numbers on mail matter handled by them, so that those who are careless in the handling of mail may be detected. The man called at the local draft board and was promptly set straight, being told that no change had been made and that he was still in Class 1.

Agriculture — 1918
Labor Conditions

VACUUM-PICKED COTTON

COTTON IS NOW GATHERED in the Imperial Valley of California by a device that works on the principle of the vacuum-cleaner [illegible] is asserted that cotton picked by it is cleaner than that [illegible] hand and that by its aid an inexperienced laborer [illegible] or four times as fast as experts in the old [illegible]chine weighs but 1,000 pounds, and is easily [illegible] light skeleton are a 300-pound, 16-horse-power engine, a suction-pump for the nozles, and a centrifugal separator for parting the cotton from leaves, sticks, and other débris taken in by the picking nozles. These nozles are five in number, at the end of light, 18-foot rubber pipes connected with an 8-foot tube running transversely over the machine. To quote from an article in *The Scientific American* (New York, October 19):

Literary Digest



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

IT PICKS 5,000 POUNDS OF COTTON A DAY.

"The powerful suction-pump on the machine endeavors constantly to keep the picking pipes in a state of vacuum, wherefore, when the nozle is passed over a row of bolls, the suction picks up the cotton and carries it through the pipe and to the centrifugal separator. Here a powerful fan with hollow vanes, a departure in fan construction, separates the cotton from the leaves, the sticks, and the 'motes,' which are not desirable, and finally drives the separated mass through a curved pipe at the rear. The leaves and motes are driven out through perforations in the top of the pipe, the cotton is driven through to the sack or basket at the end.

11-9-18

"Each one of the five picking nozles and rubber pipes is handled by a man, and the speed of action depends on the skill he acquires. A single sweep of the patent nozle across a row of the white blossoms is alleged to pick them clean, the time being about that required to pick one boll.

"The rate of picking cotton by hand seems to vary from 100 to 200 pounds per day—the record being made by a colored person who picked 900 pounds in a day, but did it on the run, and without attempting to do more than to get the easiest reached. Also cotton-pickers are wasteful, the waste running as high as 50 per cent. of the crop, and the amount, according to the government reports, running into hundreds of millions. It is human nature to pick the bolls on the top, and to let those lying in the back-breaking strata at the bottom of the bush remain to sleep in the Southern sunshine.

"The persons running the California machine, described and illustrated, claim that five men with the machine can pick 1,000 pounds per man per day of ten hours, or 5,000 pounds per day, and that it does a clean job instead of a wasteful one, because the nozles do not mind being required to get down into the bottom of the plant.

"There remain plenty of woodpiles for the Ethiopian to hide in, and it may be that the machine without brains, even tho directed by human hands at the very nozles, will still not pick with the proper discrimination, but the fact remains that this is the first one on record to reach even the present stage of hopefulness.

"As cotton authorities allege that last year not far from a million persons were engaged in the harvesting of cotton, the machine able to do the work of five times the number of men needed to operate it, and to do it with little labor on the part of the crew, might well be an invention of serious national need."

LIBERTY PLANTING.

NOT ENOUGH FARM LABOR

IF FOOD IS TO WIN THE WAR, then "the war is lost," remarks one writer deeply imprest by the obstacles in the way of the increased food-production demanded of America this year. The American farmer is not blind to the necessity for a greater acreage of staple crops, for larger flocks and herds; he is not deaf to the appeals of the President and the Department of Agriculture. But he can not make bricks without straw, or grow crops without help, and all agricultural authorities and farm journals agree that the shortage of farm labor threatens the production of the food necessary to keep our Allies in the fight. Kansas farmers, for instance, talk like this, the editor of *The Farmers' Mail and Breeze* (Topeka) reports:

The Literary Digest

"They tell us that our Government and the Allies will need every bit of grain and meat that can be raised in this country, but how can we produce to the limit unless we can somehow get labor that is worth something? It is not a question of wages. We simply can not get the help that is worth having at any price."

That this condition is well-nigh universal is shown by the reports to the New York Board of Trade and Transportation from State Committees of Agriculture and Masters of State Granges thus presented in substance by the New York *Times:*

3-9-18

"Maine: Great shortage of farm labor; acreage probably will be reduced by one-fourth or one-third. Texas: More labor needed than ever before, but supply is much below normal. North Dakota: Alarming shortage; farmers discouraged and can not plant for normal crop. Vermont: Shortage means a cut in production. Massachusetts: Serious situation; farmers can not go ahead with only the help of boys and untrained workmen. Connecticut: Depressing conditions; farmers may try to raise only enough for their families. Rhode Island: Many will not plant as much as last year. New Jersey: Farmers think that planting of even the usual acreage will be very hazardous. Pennsylvania: Very great shortage of skilled farm labor; the exodus from farms has been continuous. Delaware: Unless relief comes, the usual acreage can not be prepared. Maryland: Labor situation is acute. Virginia: Lack of labor, and acreage reduced accordingly. Georgia: Impossible to cultivate as much land as last year's area. Florida: Affected by loss of negro workmen drawn to the North; hope the Government will bring Porto-Ricans. Ohio: Farmers discouraged and at their wits' ends. Indiana: Probably a reduction of acreage. Illinois: The number of idle acres will be increased."

Wallace's Farmer, like other agricultural journals, distributes the responsibility for this farm-labor shortage among the natural drift to the cities, the effect of the draft, and the lure of the

FARM LABOR PROBLEM FACES DISTRICT BOARD

Hearing by Board No. 2 Will Be Held in Macon Today

Constitution

3-12-18

Macon, Ga., March 12.—(Special.)—District exemption board No. 2, located in Macon, will tomorrow tackle the farm labor problem, the question having been forcibly brought to their attention in a communication received today from Wilkes county.

"Practically every document and letter that the farmer receives these days is stamped 'food will win the war,' yet a large portion of the labor necessary to supply the demands are under the draft with no knowledge of when they will be called into the service," reads the communication.

"The farmers do not know how to proceed. They want an understanding when their labor is to be taken away from them."

Other complaints of a similar nature have been received. Today's communication asks for a hearing by a delegation from Wilkes county, and the matter of the hearing will be taken up tomorrow. The signers of the Wilkes communication are: W. T. Johnson, food administrator; J. A. Moss, chairman of the board of education, of Washington; W. T. Baber, chairman of the Wilkes exemption board; I. T. Irwin, chairman of the committee of the Council of National Defense; J. L. Burdett, county agricultural agent, and E. H. Barrett, president of the East Georgia fair.

highly paid war-industries. It is a dark picture but "a true picture," continues the Des Moines editor, and the only question is: "What are we going to do about it?" The United States Department of Agriculture, State agricultural officials and organizations, trained farm experts, the great body of patriotic farmers, and many others are planning to do a great deal about it. First of all there is the official farm-labor program of the Department of Agriculture, which includes:

"First: A systematic survey of the farm-labor situation in cooperation with the Department of Labor and the State councils of defense.

"Secondly: The promotion of fuller cooperation in the utilization of labor among farmers in the same community.

TO GATHER COTTON BY MODERN MACHINERY

Advices to THE AGE from various sections of the South tell of a movement among colored planters to raise more cotton and a better grade of the staple by adopting modern methods. "Efficiency" is to be the slogan.

Although the growing of cotton is one of the South's leading industries, no marked change has been made in the method of planting and gathering it since the Civil War. Long ago up-to-date machinery was introduced to harvest wheat and other grain.

The planters of the South made more money off their cotton in the past year than at any time in the country's history, and with prospects particularly bright for realizing large profits from the sale of cotton in the near future they are anxious to take advantage of the unusual opportunity which presents itself.

The old way of gathering cotton by carrying a bag on the shoulder is to be discarded for methods more in keeping with the times. That the Negro is to take the initiative in adopting the plan of using machinery for the gathering of cotton is pointed out as an evidence of the race's progressive spirit in the Southland.

The introduction of machinery in the gathering of cotton instead of throwing people out of work will create a greater demand for labor it is said.

WHITE FARMERS REPLACE NEGROES IN TERRELL COUNTY

Dawson, Ga., February 8.—(Special.) The scarcity of farm labor in this section, due to negro emigration to the north and the removal of many workers by reason of the army draft, has resulted in the bringing to Terrell county of a number of white families from other sections of the country who have been enabled to acquire either by purchase or lease small farms which have heretofore made up the big plantation system. They are delighted with the climate and the land, according to reports made to the Dawson Chamber of Commerce at a meeting Thursday night, and it was stated that efforts inaugurated to bring other such desirable citizens to Terrell county would probably result in the coming of many within the next few months.

RICHMOND DISPATCH
MARCH 18 1918

Negro Farm Hands as Citizens.

Writing in the James River Clarion, the organ of the Farmers' Union of Virginia, H. G. Earp, of North Carolina, discusses the negro farm laborer question and offers a solution of the problem. Mr. Earp first explains how the negro farm hand goes North in the spring and summer to work and comes back in winter. While he is up North making fairly good wages he will send money to his family he left down South, and while that lasts they will not hit a lick of work. Thus the farmer is cut off from their labor.

When the head of the family comes back from the North in November or December, he will contract with a farmer for the coming year, and get his house rent and fire wood for the winter, doing such work as he can't help doing, until spring, when off he goes to the North again, leaving the farmer in the lurch.

Mr. Earp's remedy for all of this is to make real citizens of the negroes. He says:

"Let's sell them some land, get them to settle down, and we will have more labor. Sell them twenty-five acres of land. They will then become citizens and work their own land and help us work ours. They will treat you with the courtesy due you. Why? Because they will be afraid of losing their home."

That strikes us as a good suggestion. In a part of Cumberland County just that thing has been done, and it has proven a blessing to the farmers in that region.

MOBILIZING NEGRO LABOR

Agents of Department of Labor Arrive in Richmond to Work Among Their Race.

RICHMOND, Va., March 9.—Harry E. Arnold and William Jennifer, negroes, from the United States Department of Labor Employment Bureau, have arrived here from Washington to look into labor conditions with a view to concentrating negro farm labor in the South in a manner that they assure an equitable distribution of help to further agricultural pursuits.

For the furtherance of this movement to aid farmers temporarily offices have been established in this city under the supervision of Ralph Izard, representative of the Department of Labor, who is assisted by C. W. Lawson, farm help agent of the Department of Agricultur.

WANT NEGROES TO HELP SOUTH ON FARMS IN SUMMER

(Associated Press.)

RICHMOND, VA., Mar. 9.—Harry E. Arnold and William Jennifer, negroes, from the employment bureau of the United States department of labor have arrived from Washington to investigate labor conditions here—with a view to concentrating negro farm labor in the south in a manner that will assure an equitable distribution of help to further agricultural pursuits.

Temporary offices have been established here under the supervision of representatives of the labor and agricultural departments.

NEW YORK RECORD
MAY 21, 1918

AUTOMOBILES HELP KEEP NEGRO FARM HANDS AT WORK

Philadelphia.—A Southern mill owner who came North for the knit goods convention has hit upon what he considers the best scheme ever conceived for keeping the negroes whom he employes on a large farm of several thousand acres working every day. It is to encourage them to buy automobiles.

A few days ago, when he went to New York, he placed orders for nine cars for his negro help. They bought the machines from their savings. This employer said he doesn't believe in certain types of working people, especially negroes, having too much money in bank. Though it encourages thrift and fosters prosperity, it also places a premium on laziness.

As soon as he learns that any of his help has $1,000 or over in bank he immediately suggests that they buy an automobile. Once they get their automobile, he said, they keep on the job all the year round, earning gasoline money. Otherwise, he explained, the help would become extremely independent. They would soon start taking a day off, then two, then a week, and finally ending with a prolonged period of idleness. With the pleasures of autoing ever before them, he said, they never relax.

LABOR SITUATION IN DALLAS COUNTY IS ACUTE

Planters Say Policy of Enticing Labor From the Farms Is Suicidal

Selma Bureau of The Advertiser
Phone 77

The farmers of the Blackbelt are beginning to wonder whether the government is serious in its propaganda urging them to grow food crops for the army in view of the activities of numerous government agents in this section, who are engaged in taking from the farm the negro labor which is their sole reliance for producing the desired crops. The labor situation on the farm is becoming daily more acute and promises to get worse. The negroes are being lured away by the dozens with promises of employment at the government nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals and other Southern cantonments. Fabulous wages are being offered and many negroes who had already begun their planting for another crop are being induced to quit, to begin work for the government.

Our planters and landlords say it will not be possible to comply with the appeal that has been almost frantically made that they grow grain crops and other supplies to meet the imperative needs of our armies and those of our allies unless the government stops the suicidal practice of enticing the labor away from the farm. The Selma Chamber of Commerce has brought to the attention of our senators and representatives in Congress the policy and action of the government in this matter, urging that no time be lost in rectifying if possible, the serious situation.

Will Attend Court at Marion

A party of prominent citizens will go over to Marion Monday morning to attend the opening of the circuit court and to assist in launching the Third Liberty Loan campaign in Perry county. Hon. A. D. Pitts and others are scheduled to address the people.

New Officers of Selma Commandery

Selma Commandery No. 5, Knights Templar, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: A. M. Lonnie, eminent commander; H. I. Zimmermann, generalissimo; A. J. Atkins, captain general; E. W. Gamble, prelate; L. A. Moore, senior warden; J. A. Fuller, junior warden; H. S. D. Mallory, treasurer; F. M. Stillwell, recorder; John Moffett, warder; T. B. Creagh, sentinel.

As past commander, L. M. Snider closed a most successful year, in creasing the membership of the commandery to 190.

FARM LABOR SHORTAGE TO BE DETERMINED

Food Board Plans to Call City Mass Meeting of Farmers and Merchants Within Few Days.

TO DISCUSS PROBLEMS ABOUT AGRICULTURE

Possible Decrease in Production of Foodstuffs Leads Food Authorities to Seek Data as to Farmers' Needs in This Section.

To determine exactly what is the farm labor situation in Muscogee county and how many farm hands are needed to keep up the maximum production of food stuffs, the county food board began work yesterday on plans for a great mass meeting and other steps in time to present the facts thus ascertained at the great gathering of farmers, bankers and merchants in Macon on next Wednesday.

The shortage of farm hands throughout the nation threatens to bring a dangerous decrease in crop totals for 1918, and the government is taking steps to work out some solution to the labor problems of the farmers, declared Frank U. Garrard, chairman of the Muscogee food board, and in order to act intelligently the government must know exactly what are the needs of the farmers.

It would be well if all the counties represented at the Macon meeting could bring data showing exactly what is needed, and the mass meeting to be held in Columbus aims to prepare just such data.

Further, Mr. Garrard pointed out, it would be a valuable move if the farmers and merchants of Muscogee put themselves on record as favoring some definite action by the government tending to relieve the labor shortage. It is probable efforts will be made at the meeting to procure adoption of a resolution favoring government conscription of certain classes of labor suitable for the farm work.

The food board also hopes to work through the channel of the rural department of the chamber of commerce, and it is expected that agency will take some action in the near future—action that might lead to procuring the data sought, and the beginning of a concerted move toward seeking government action.

The food survey of the homes of Muscogee county now being inaugurated could do constructive work in this line, according to Mr. Garrard, if their interrogators would inquire at the farm houses visited in their work, "How many farm hands are you short this year, and how many do you need to work your land properly?"

The information and resolutions resulting from the mass meeting of citizens and farmers, which is expected to be called within the next few days, will be taken to Macon by the county representatives, and there turned over to government officials as suggestions for their consideration.

Thus far no representatives from Columbus have been named to attend the Macon gathering, but the necessity that this community be represented, makes it imperative that someone go, and it is expected the chamber of commerce, through its proper department, will act shortly.

Agriculture - 1918
Food Situation

BIRMINGHAM ALA AGE HERALD
JUNE 19, 1918

COLORED VOLUNTEER WORKERS ARE GIVEN HOOVER CERTIFICATE

Forty-Seven Colored Women to Give Instructions in Making of War Bread From Wheat Substitutes

Forty-seven negro women received certificates at the Hoover kitchen yesterday, when appropriate exercises were held. The programme was opened with the singing of "America" by everybody and was followed by prayer and the jubilee song by the classes. An interesting talk was made by Miss Martha Armstrong, city home demonstration agent, on "The Plan for Volunteer Workers in Extending Home Demonstration Work." She explained that these workers who have completed the course would teach others to make breads of various substitutes for wheat and all food conservation recipes.

W. B. Driver, county chairman of food conservation committee for colored people, introduced Frank Willis Barnett, who made a talk in which he spoke most highly of the splendid work being done by the Hoover kitchen. He then presented the certificates to the class, while the presentation address from the class was made by Mrs. A. W. Harney. Timely remarks were made by Mrs. H. E. Pearce, chairman of house committee of Hoover kitchen; N. R. Baker, county superintendent of education; Hattie Huckabee and O. W. Adams.

An interesting address was made by T. M. Campbell of Tuskegee. Those receiving the certificates were: Mrs. A. M. DeYampert, Mrs. L. U. Gains, Mrs. W. T. Poole, Mrs. R. A. Bylount, Mrs. W. B. Driver, Frances Kemp, Mrs. Rosa Bunn, Mrs. W. A. Rayfield, Mrs. C. E. Cox, Mrs. B. J. Anderson, Mrs. J. K. Mitchell, Mrs. E. W. Walthall, Mrs. Allen Jones, Mrs. M. Hunter, Mrs. S. A. Moore, Mrs. M. M. Spencer, Mrs. F. G. Bradford, W. J. Clarke, Mrs. P. H. Jackson, Mrs. William Miles, Mrs. J. L. Peterman, Mrs. M. E. Butler, Mrs. E. F. McCarroll, Mrs. L. G. Bowen, Mrs. Hattie Lewis, Mrs. Dorothy Green, M. Rivers, Mrs. Eva Greer, Carry Pickens, Mrs. R. B. Maclin, Mrs. Ophelia Battle, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Davis, Mrs, Minnie Williams, Mrs. W. P. Finley, Mrs. N. N. Reed, Mrs. B. E. Huckabee, Mrs. Marie Lewis, Mrs. Lila Guice, Frankie Bonner, Mrs. P. F. Clarke, Mrs. Hattie Ruseau, Nancy Thomas, Mrs. W. J. Turner, Mrs. W. W. Hadnott, Mrs. C. H. Johnson, Mrs. A. W. Harney, Mrs. E. A. Brown.

COLORED FARMERS ARE ASKED TO RAISE WHEAT

JACKSON, MISS., NEWS
AUGUST 15, 1918

Perry W. Howard Issues a Strong Appeal to Help Nation In Crisis

The following statement has been issued by the Colored Council of Defense of Mississippi through its president, Perry W. Howard, of this city: To the Colored People of Mississippi:

We appeal to you and urge that you take hold of the matter of wheat raising in dead earnest.

Conditions have developed whereby the growing of wheat in sections where it has been undeveloped is absolutely necessary. It is fair and practicable that the best of everything should go to the boys at the front and their needs should be supplied before we, who are at home, are taken into account.

It is with much pride that we announce the growing of wheat in Mississippi is no longer an experiment, and it is destined to be one of the important products on Mississippi soil.

The Utica Normal and Industrial Institute has not only successfully experimented in wheat growing, but it has produced a real successful crop of wheat and set an example for other schools and communities that should be followed enthusiastically.

The campaign among the white farmers in this state has been a very successful one and we want to do our part in this matter as we have done in all others.

We want to suggest that every minister, teacher and other leaders seek pledges from the members of their church congregations, the patrons of their schools and the followers of these leaders to the end that every patriotic resident grow a certain amount of wheat.

Wheat is scarce, after the supply is given to the soldiers, and unless we do our part in the production of wheat, the matter of geting flour, even with the price in your hands, will soon be a thing of the past.

Any one desiring information on the growing of wheat are free to write Prof. M. M. Hubert, farm demonstrator, Jackson, Miss. Prof. Hubert is thoroughly competent and very enthusiastic in all such matters.

We believe that it is only necessary to call your attention to this vital matter.

WACO TEX NEWS
MARCH 9, 1918

COLORED FARMERS SHOW MUCH INTEREST

The campaign which has been instituted by the progressive colored men of the community in encouraging colored farmers to plant more food and feed crops is going ahead in a satisfactory manner, so it is stated, and will be concluded some time about the last of next week.

R. L. Smith, president of the Farmers' Improvement bank, is general chairman of the movement in McLennan county among the colored people and said Friday that the colored farmers and truck men are showing very great interest and responding in a manner which is highly gratifying.

Places thus far visited are Pleasant Grove, Chalk Bluff, Robinson and Willow Grove, and many more will be visited before the campaign closes. Among the speakers who have been to these places and who will go to others are Assistant County Demonstrator R. H. Hines, Prof. J. H. Ford, R. L. Smith, Prof. J. H. Hines and others.

MEMPHIS, TENN. APPEAL
APRIL 21, 1918

NEGROES MAKE SHOWING.

Survey Shows 2,548 City Gardens in Thirteen School Districts.

That the negro families of Memphis are doing their bit toward the greater production of food supplies and the winning of the war by assisting the south to feed herself, is shown in the report returned to the Feed Memphis Committee by J. H. McJunkins, the expert negro gardener employed to assist in the city garden movement.

In the month commencing March 15 and ending April 15 he surveyed the city and checked up the number of gardens in each school district, with the exception of the Georgia Street School, the Charles Avenue School and the Cortrecht High School. The results of his survey show a marked interest in the garden movement on the part of the negroes, and the figures, given herewith, are taken as indicative of the interest throughout the city:

"Clay Street School district has 310 families and 166 gardens. Seventy families have garden space and no gardens; 74 have no garden space.

"Caldwell School district has 79 gardens in the district and a school garden of one acre.

"Manassas School district has 205 gardens and a school garden of one and one-fourth acres.

Virginia Avenue School district has 405 families; 292 families have gardens, 47 have garden space and no gardens, 66 have no garden space.

"Greenwood School district has 194 families; 35 families have garden space and no gardens, 42 have no garden space, 117 families have gardens.

"Carnes Avenue School district has 290 families; 162 families have gardens, 40 have garden space and no gardens, 88 have no garden space.

"Florida Street School district has 255 families; 231 have gardens, 8 have space and no gardens, 88 have no garden space.

"LaRose School district has 233 families; 229 have gardens, 3 have garden space and no garden, 1 has no garden space.

"Klondike School district has 203 families; 191 have gardens, 9 have garden space and no gardens, 3 have no space.

"Grant School district has 198 families; 125 have gardens, 9 have space and no gardens, 59 have no space; there is a school garden of one and one-fourth acres.

"Morning View School district is 100 per cent strong—there are 135 families and 135 gardens.

"Kraus & Co. district has 15 families and the same number of gardens.

"Point School district has 48 gardens and a school garden 100x150 feet.

"The number of families having gardens but have no children in school is 553.

"Total number of families in districts having garden space and no gardens, 221.

"Total number of families having no space for gardens, 349.

"Total number of gardens in the districts surveyed, 2,548."

HOUSTON TEX POST
FEBRUARY 14, 1918

FOOD PRODUCTION IN THE SOUTH.

An article on "Negro Education in the South," published in the National Municipal Review of Philadelphia, might be esteemed a fairly valuable contribution to an important subject—and one in which The Post has proved its interest—but for some statements made by the author.

One which particularly deserves attention and correction is this which is used as an argument in favor of better education for the negro:

"For those whose interests are confined to things 'practical' it may be pointed out parenthetically that the South, although 80 per cent rural in population, is draining the surplus food production of the rest of the country to the extent of many millions of dollars a year."

If the rest of the article in question is as reliable as the statement quoted above, students will do well to avoid the reading of it.

For those whose interests are confined to things practical, The Post would call attention to the fact that the sixteen States called "Southern" produced agricultural products in 1917 of a value of $5,710,732,000, while the other thirty-two States produced agricultural products of a total value of $7,870,036,000. It is true a part of the South's crop production was cotton and therefore could not be called food—but the total value of the 1917 cotton was only $1,517,000,000. Taking this from the entire value of farm production we have $4,193,732,000 as the value of the food and feed production of the South as compared with $7,870,036,000 for the remainder of the country. Adding the value of the animal products, the total food and feed of the South is seen to be in the neighborhood of $7,000,000,000 as compared with $13,000,000,000 for the other thirty-two States.

The South is doing her full share in producing food and feed for the nation. She is sending into every other State excepting only Illinois more food and feed than she is buying from that State; and the total of her food and feed exports far exceeds her imports of those necessities.

NEGRO SCHOOL REPRESENTED AT FOOD CONFERENCE

Prof. Atwell Attends Conference of U. S. Food Administrators After Tour of Southern States

Montgomery Advertiser
9-14-1918

(Special to Advertiser.)

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Sept. 13.—Prof. E. T. Atwell, business agent of the Tuskegee Institute, has just returned to Tuskegee after an extended tour through many sections of the country. He has recently visited fifteen or sixteen states under the supervision of the United States Food Administration at Washington for the purpose of assisting the state administrators in effecting food organization work among the negroes throughout the country. As a result of his visits to various states which included Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, Illinois, negroes have been appointed on the staff of the state administrators in these several states. An interesting feature of Professor Atwell's last tour in covering Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri and Texas was a series of meetings in the latter state where thousands of negroes were reached through addresses delivered by him covering the food conservation program. In this state as in the other states visited stimulation was given to the work of the Food Administration organization. As a climax to Professor Atwell's tour he attended last week at Washington, D. C., a two-day conference with Mr. Hoover and the federal administrators from each state of the Union, being the only negro representative at that conference. This conference had to do with a pro-

gram of food conservation for the coming year for the entire country and plans were formulated at the meeting for the lines along which the American people would be asked to co-operate in assisting our government and the allies in winning the war through food control on the part of the housewives and each individual in America.

MUNICIPAL CANNERY TO OPEN IN DALLAS. COLORED WOMEN EXTENDED INVITATION TO SHARE ITS BENEFITS.

The Dallas Express
May 4 1918.

The city of Dallas is offering to its citizens, irrespective of race or condition, a chance to conserve every available particle of perishable food. Through the generosity of the Adolphus Busch interests here, a municipal cannery is to be opened the first of May. The white women of Dallas have worked hard to plan this cannery and get everything in shape for its successful operation. All is now about ready and they have extended the Colored women an invitation to come and share its benefits.

There will be no expenses for canning: bring your vegetables to the cannery prepare them for canning and they will be canned by expert canners, lessening the chance of failure. The cans will be there you can buy them for a small remittance or give some of your vegetables in exchange for the cans, thereby getting work and cans absolutely free.

It is now purely up to the women of Dallas, as to whether they will make all possible out of this opportunity. They will be assisting the government in a very essential way, not to mention laying up food for our families during the next winter. We have undergone so many sudden and radical changes during the past year. Who knows what another winter may bring? Let each one of us pledge ourselves to make something out of this opportunity. Urge our friends and neighbors to do likewise or we may see our places given over to others and then find cause for complaint.

The cannery will be located on Williams street, near the Ford plant. Watch the papers for details. In the meantime take all the care of your war gardens.

Wise Words From Colored Preacher

3/12/18

Editor Constitution: Germany's new acquisition of immense agricultural resources in the conquest of Russia makes it increasingly evident that the winning of the war will not be at the point of the sword, but at the edge of the hoe. And as it is more and more up to our country to provide food for the armies of the allies, our own south being the granary of the nation, it becomes correspondingly clear that the great battle for world freedom must be beaten out in the fields of the southland. Whatever, therefore, tends to depopulate the south of its laborers or breaks their morale is hostile to the interests of the armies of the allies. Those who commit or condone violence upon the weak and defenseless are unwittingly giving aid and comfort to Germany and Austria. A campaign from pulpit and press at this season of planting and when many laborers are tempted northward would ze a strong stroke for the freedom of the world.

H. H. PROCTOR,
Pastor First Congregational Church.
Atlanta, March 11, 1918.

CALL TO NEGRO FARMERS.

Constitution 3-13-18

What is predicted to be "the largest gathering of negro farmers that has ever been assembled in the state of Georgia" will be held in Atlanta next Thursday, on the day following Secretary Houston's visit, in response to a call issued by R. R. Wright, chairman of the Negro Agricultural council in response to a request by Governor Dorsey, to stimulate food-crops production on the part of negro agriculturists as a means of service in the winning of the war.

The exigencies of the situation are such as to speak for the meeting an attendance which will fully vindicate the forecast.

In issuing his request for the calling together of the negro farmers of Georgia, Governor Dorsey volunteered "such aid as you may wish" on the part of the state administration and the Council of National Defense; and the proposal to enlist the co-operation of the negro food producers has received the personal indorsement and commendation of President Wilson. This came to the negro farmers' council chairman in the form of a telegraphed communication in which the president felicitated the negroes upon their loyalty, patriotism and activities in serving their country, and in which he offered some sane and sound advice as to rural methods, in pursuit of which the most telling service can be rendered in this food crisis.

Experience in the past has demonstrated that the negro farmer's, as well as the white farmer's, heart is in this war on the side of his country; and that being the case, the convocation of the Negro Agricultural Council next Thursday in point both of numbers and of purpose will, no doubt, measure up fully to expectations and the requirements of the occasion.

The Negroes and War Work

Constitution

3/10/18

The summer work among the negroes last year in Monroe was so successful for the small expense incurred that we pass it on for what it may be worth to other towns that may find themselves similarly situated next year.

The Philathea classes of the Sunday schools of Monroe offered in the spring to distribute extra plants and seeds to the negro homes. The president of the Woman's club then notified all members to have such ready when they should be called for. As a result even with the early drouth the negroes had better gardens than usual. The educational section of the Woman's club then began to plan for the conservation of the surplus vegetables. They found that the negro domestic science teacher happened to be remaining in town for the summer. An attempt was made to secure funds from the fair association for employing her to work for three months all over the county. Failing in this she was then employed by the ladies to give every Friday for ten successive weeks to teaching food conservation at the negro schoolhouse, where we have a range and utensils. 3-18-18

Some of us who had tried to teach sterilizing in our kitchens for years—and failed utterly—were amazed to see these same cooks grasping with avidity the germ idea from this colored teacher and putting into practice the following morning, directions which years of patient prodding on our part had never pushed beyond the outer placidity of their ancient plans. It was the old, old story, of the "call of its kind," and we realized that here was the solution—to reach the negro we must use one of their own.

Limited as we were the work was not, however, confined to the town. Hearing of it some came in from the country to learn and one ambitious girl teaching in the country came in, learned the sterilizing method, taught it to her community and saved many quarts of food. The teacher went to the homes of some negro women who were too busy to leave their washing and taught them there. The negroes were urged to plant collards, winter cabbage and turnips and since they have the sure road to preservation better gardens will be planted this spring. Also the once-a-week cooking school was an entering wedge, and already the money has been promised for the employment of a negro demonstrator's whole time for this summer.

It was only the matter of beginning and the work developed of itself. If you cannot do just as you would like, begin, anyhow. Look about you, use the means nearest at hand, small though this may be, and results will follow fast enough.

So long as we leave the negro untaught and untrained we will have left a gaping hole in this conservation mantle of ours, and no matter how closely we may draw it about the shoulders of our own race, the yawning rent will cause the loss of much of its effectiveness and all the world will suffer from the oversight.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
PEL 7

Agriculture - 1918

Food Situation
MACON GA TELEGRAPH
JUNE 29, 1918

Answering a Slander

Cotton Growers Assailed By New England Journal

(From the Manufacturers Record.)

"If this war is to be won for the cause of right, in which the United States is enlisted, it must be accomplished not only by the force of our arms, but by the force of zeal and devoted interest of the people in sustaining the arms in every way.

"That can be accomplished only by united effort, in which sustaining our domestic and civilian interests is an essential factor. Our soldiers cannot be made strong if a weak people are trying to sustain them.

"The cotton field is an important strategic point in this war, and no pains should be lost to secure the advantage to the United States.

"Every attempt on the part of cotton planter or dealer to reduce the acreage of to increase the market price of the staple is a direct stab at the vitals of the United States as a military power, and is a pronounced form of giving aid to the enemy.

"At the opening of the crop season indications showed an increase in the acreage, with prospects of a crop to be larger than even that of 1911. Since then the season has been somewhat backward in localities, and the farmers have shown an inclination to lie down, and a willingness to allow the acreage to go into corn instead of cotton, on the pleas of a bad season and the need of more food crops. The reduction of the number of available men for field work is also used as an excuse for reducing effort. But the real "meat in the cocoanut" is the insane anxiety to drive cotton prices to 40 cents a pound if possible, and to accomplish it the cotton planters are willing to embarrass the Government, which needs cotton in so many ways at this time, and even to sacrifice the soldiers of the country on the fields of France. They may deny the charge, but that is the actual result of treachery in the cotton fields.

"This war must be won, and it must be won by the United States. Not only by the bullets and bayonets of the soldiers on the front, but by the largest crop of cotton ever produced in the United States; a crop that may bring down the price of the staple to where it was a few years ago, so long as it is available for the support of the nation. The planter who should open his mouth in deploring any reduction of the value of raw cotton at this time should be interned for the period of the war on charge of treasonable utterances.

"One of the strong lines of our defense is the cotton field. It should pour out a mightly crop to help overcome the Hun." —Textile American.

The foregoing statement from the Textile American of Boston is a definite effor to mislead the country. It is in the main absolutely false. This editorial of the Textile American is a disgrace to any paper which professes to seek to know the truth. It is an effort to beat down the price of cotton for the benefit of cotton manufacturers. It is an effort to create an absolutely false impression in regard to the South and the cotton growers of the South, and it is amazing that any paper that was not definitely seeking to aid Germany should be guilty of publishing such falsehoods.

The South has been urged unceasingly by the National Government to increase its production of food stuffs and to make food the primary part of its agriculture. Farmers have been told that, regardless of what cotton they plant, they must grow more corn and raise more livestock in order to save this nation from a food famine. They have been called upon from patriotic reasons to increase foodstuffs, and yet in their effort to do this and at the same time to raise a cotton crop sufficient to meet the needs of the day, they are hampered by the ever-increasing scarcity of labor.

The Government itself has gone into the cotton fields and drawn thousands of laborers away for building cantonments, for building great munition plants, for shipyard work and kindred activities, in addition to the men who have been called out for the battle line. The farmers of the South have not shown any inclination "to lie down," and the man who wrote that wrote what was deliberately false, or else he was so asininely ignorant that he was unworthy to be on any American paper.

The farmers of the South are not unpatriotic. They are just as patriotic as any other class of people in this country. But it is absolutely impossible to produce cotton at the price at which it sold in former times. The cost is several times greater than it was a few years ago, and every man of intelligence and honesty knows it, if he has cared to investigate it at all.

Are the cotton manufacturers of the country willing to sell their goods on exactly the same basis they sold them a few years ago, based on the relative price of cotton then and cotton now? And yet cotton-mill labor has not advanced to the same extent that many other lines of labor have advanced.

To undertake, however, to answer a fool is, according to Scripture, foolishness; but any statement such as that of the Textile American definitely helps to create a spirit of unrest through the country by a propaganda of falsehoods which misrepresent the activity of the cotton industry as well as of other lines.

New England has for generations expressed profound interest in the welfare of the negroes. New England, therefore, ought to be the last section of the country to complain about an advance in wages in the cotton fields which gives to the negroes, as well as to the tenant whites, rates of pay more adequate than they have had in the past, and without which it would be impossible for them to exist under present conditions.

The Southern cotton-grower has never been able in the last fifty years to pay a decent living wage to the cotton-field laborers, because the consumers of cotton have for generations been practically banded together to keep cotton at the price which would not allow a living wage to whites or negroes.

It comes with ill grace from New England to denounce an advance in cotton which permits the payment of higher wages to the negroes in the cotton fields. But, fortunately, Textile American does not represent the best New England thought. Perchance it may represent some narrow-minded, hide-bound soul in that section; but we have a higher opinion of New England than to believe that the Textile American statement represents one man out of a hundred thousand. New England is patriotic. It is sound at heart, and except when misled by such falsehoods as that of Textile American, it is not fighting the South, nor fighting the nation, but standing solidly with the South it is fighting the world's battle for civilization.

NO DISCRIMINATION AT MUNICIPAL CANNERY. COLORED WOMEN ASKED TO VOLUNTEER AND FORM CLASSES.

6-1-18

The municipal cannery of Dallas is in operation and running at full capacity. At first it was advised to have a special day for our women to can their products, but soon such a course proved unfair, as products ripen any day and ought to be preserved when young and tender. Now you are invited to come and bring your products all prepared for canning; that is, have beans nipped and broken, peas shelled, do not wash your products. They prefer doing that just before canning. All products must be in the cannery before noon, nothing taken after that hour.

This an opportunity for our people which few if any other southern city has offered our people. Shall we rise up and do our share toward conserving food for our country, not to mention, laying up food for our own children for this winter, who can tell what the winter may bring, and we have always boasted that our people seldom frequent the Bread lines or United Charities. Do let us wake up, carry our surplus vegetables and have them canned by expert canners, rendering loss by spoilage less likely.

A number of Colored women have been working at the cannery for wage, but the cannery is not a money making business and it was planned that all of their help should be volunteer workers. The white women have done fairly well, but very few Colored women have volunteered. We do hope that there may be among us some patriotic women, who are willing to give an hour, a half day or a day to help win the war by saving food. If such there be meet us at the cannery. We are very anxious to organize a class to learn all the important points, if you can give a certain number of hours to the work you will receive a certificate as a canning demonstrator and by this time next year some of our girls might be working for our government at a salary. Don't let this opportunity pass our graduates and young women ring Haskel 1816 and inquire all about the conditions.

The cannery for the present has head quarters at the Gage Chili plant. Take McKinney Avenue car, get off at Magnolia, go south on Wesley Alley about thirty feet. There you will find the plant in full operation.

Let our women volunteer to do this work save money for the Red Cross. Help win the war. Dinner served free to volunteer workers..

MANY WATCH DEMONSTRATOR

Miss Portia Smiley Is the Feature of the Food Conservation Exhibition.

SPECIALIZE IN CORN MEAL

Tells Women They Do Not Know Real Value of Corn Meal as a Food and Then Proceeds to Back Up Her Talk by Making Many Appetizing Dishes.

What is unanimously conceded to be the most interesting and instructive feature of the Food Conservation Exhibition now being held at the Grand Central Palace, is conducted by Miss Portia Smiley, a colored woman, who is beginning to attract general attention as a demonstrator of corn meal.

Miss Smiley, who is always the central figure wherever she demonstrates, does not refer to cornmeal as a substitute for wheat, but invariably as a food which contains nutritous properties unknown to the housewife and servant.

While talking, Miss Smiley backs up her argument by making many appetizing and wholesome dishes out of cornmeal. From one batter called Johnny cake, she makes berry pudding, corn crisps, muffins and cheese straw; from spoon bread batter she makes souffle and cocoanut pudding, while from Polenta (Italian) mush, she cooks corn pone hoecake, chicken croquettes, codfish cakes, corn dodger, ash cake and scratch back.

Women look on in wonderment while Miss Smiley makes pie crust out of raw cornmeal and tells her audience that the real value of cornmeal as a food is little known.

Miss Smiley is working under the auspices of the North Civic Federation, 20 Ashburton place, Boston, and has served as demonstrator for the Government in nearly every town in Massachusetts.

She has also appeared in Providence R. I., and in several towns in New Hampshire.

In January, the big department store of Jordan & Marsh, Boston, engaged her as one of its chief drawing cards at its big anniversary celebration. Although demonstrators seldom stay longer than three days or a week at this store, Miss Smiley was kept two weeks. Recently in demonstrating at Manchester, Mass., she had an audience of one-thousand in the afternoon and eight hundred in the evening.

Miss Portia Smiley is a graduate of Hampton Institute. In 1895 she was graduated from Pratt's Institute, Brooklyn, and in 1901 completed the normal course. She is the only colored normal graduate of the institution. She was a teacher in the Lucy Laney School, Augusta, Ga., for a number of years and last year resigned as head of the Arts and Craft Department of the Daytona Industrial School for Girls to come East to work for the Government as a demonstrator.

Miss Smiley first went to Providence at the instance of Mrs. Carl Barus of the National Civic Federation, who had played an important part in her education at Pratt Institute.

During the fall of 1917, Miss Smiley gave instructions to teachers of domestic science in the Providence schools, but her field of activity there was regarded as limited and she was transferred to Boston where she gives exhibitions daily on the Boston Commons when she is in the "Hub" city.

FOOD PRODUCTION INCREASE PLEDGED

Atlanta Constitution
3/22/18

Negro Farmers, Representing Approximately Sixty Georgia Counties, Gather for Convention in Atlanta.

Negro farmers, representing approximately sixty Georgia counties, gathered at the hall of representatives in the state capitol Thursday to pledge themselves to a program of increased food production and conservation. Incidentally—but not of less importance—they reaffirmed their thorough patriotism and subscribed to the program of the federal administration.

Governor Dorsey, Mayor Candler, Dr. A. M. Soule, state food administrator; J. J. Brown, commissioner of agriculture; Major Joel B. Mallet, selective service officer for Georgia, and others addressed the negro body. R. R. Wright, president of the Georgia State Industrial College at Savannah and chairman of the state agricultural

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
FEB 7

council for colored people, presided at the convention. L. B. Thompson, director of industries at the state colored college of Savannah, acted as secretary.

Three Meetings Held.

Meetings were held on Thursday morning, afternoon and evening. At the morning session music was furnished by the Atlanta University Glee club.

Mayor Candler and Dr. Soule, of Athens, appeared before the negro farmers at the morning session. The mayor made a plea for more food production and was heartily applauded by his hearers. The state food administrator told the delegates plainly and forcibly that only hard work every day, especially Saturday, by every American farmer can supply the food to win this war.

Governor Dorsey as the principal speaker at the afternoon session and faced a house well filled with colored delegates. He urged upon the convention earnest following of the program laid down by the state and national councils of defense for farmers of the land.

The commissioner of agriculture stressed the necessity of "doing more than our bit" by "doing our best" upon the farms of Georgia. He was followed by Major Joel B. Mallet who explained to the assembly the reasons of the United States in entering this war and the military establishment created to win it.

Selective Service Law.

He pointed out the exact relation of each civilian to the selective service law and gave instructions to show how application may be made by the parents of boys necessary for work on the farm so that these boys may be placed at the end of their classifications lists. In this connection he urged them to spread the news that the local boards have been supplied with all information bearing upon this problem.

President E. T. Ware, of Atlanta University, also addressed the afternoon meeting. There followed many speeches by members of the farmers' organizations outlining the work accomplished in their localities and exhorting their fellows to similar achievements.

At the night session talks were made by E. W. Sherman, of Savannah; Rev. H. H. Proctor, of Atlanta; H. L. Johnson, of Atlanta; Professor W. E. Holmes, of Macon, colored, W. T. Anderson, editor of The Macon Telegraph; E. H. Groover, assistant to the commissioner of agriculture, and others.

President R. R. Wright, chairman, declared after the session that the greatest good accomplished at the meeting was the co-ordination of negro efforts to win the war and spirit of co-operation and enthusiasm that was developed.

Resolutions Passed.

The following resolutions were passed:

The negro state-wide food conference which has been in session in this city all during the day, and which closes with the meeting tonight, has been a great success from every viewpoint. A large and representative delegation has attended from every section of the state.

The interest manifested by them in the proceedings of the different sessions, and the evident desire on the part of all to do their full duty in aiding in the increase of food production in the state, show that the negro farmers are not lacking in their devotion to the highest and best interests of the country.

The splendid success of those meetings are due to a large extent to the helpful aid given by Hon. Hugh M. Dorsey, governor of the state; Hon. J. J. Brown, commissioner of agriculture; Mr. H. G. Hastings, chairman of the Georgia State Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Wardlaw, superintendent of Atlanta schools.

In view of the sympathetic and helpful aid given the chairman of the meeting, President R. R. Wright, in making the meeting a success by the honorable gentlemen heretofore mentioned; be it

Resolved, That we extend to them our sincerest thanks for their splendid service and for their kindness in allowing the use of the capital for the sessions of the conference; be it

Resolved, further, That the thanks of the food council be extended to the schools of Atlanta for their interest in the conference and to all others, who have aided in any way, in making the conference a success; be it

Resolved further, That the thanks and appreciation of the conference he extended the newspapers of Atlanta for their kindness in giving the widest publicity to the conference and for publishing the reports of its proceedings.

FORT VALLEY MEAT SHO IS ADOPTED AS M

Government and State Experts Pronoun One of Best—Importance of Growin Foodstuffs Is Stressed by Speakers.

Macon
Telegraph
3-9-17

FORT VALLEY, March 8.—Because the co-operation of the colored farmers of this section made the second annual exhibit of home-cured meats the best show of the kind ever held in Georgia it was announced here today the Fort Valley plan would be adopted in at least four or five cities next spring.

James E. Downing, pig club agent for Georgia, whose talk to the colored people here two years ago resulted in the inauguration of the home-cured meat show, stated that he expected to begin work without delay on arrangements for shows to be given in different sections of Georgia, thus carrying the message of enlarged meat production before a great number of Georgia farmers and business men interested in agricultural and livestock development.

Today's session brought to a close the biggest demonstration given in Georgia of the progress the negro has made in recent years in the campaign against a one crop system, and uncovered the further possibilities of enlisting the support of the negro in the food production campaign. The most striking truths driven home during the morning session, given over to talks and demonstrations, were the need for conservation of food on the farm as well as in the city, proper care in curing meat to prevent loss, and the absolute necessity of increasing food crops.

Lessons in Substitutes.

Mrs. Bessie Stanley Wood, in charge of home economics work in Georgia for the State College, assisted by Miss Georgia Crews, made interesting talks and gave demonstrations on the use of substitutes for bread and meat, stressing the many ways it is now possible to save the supplies so badly needed by the Government in the prosecution of the war. These women received the closest attention and later were plied with questions, indicating the eagerness of the negro women and girls present to learn.

Prof. Downing exhibited the proper equipment for use in cutting up hogs, explaining in detail the importance and necessity of getting all animal heat out before packing away in salt, and giving what is known as the syrup formula for curing purposes.

He urged the raising of hogs, but no less important the saving of hogs too. Prof. Downing introduced W. T. Anderson, editor of the Macon Telegraph whose talk was a combined warning and appeal. He reminded the audience that almost from the time the negro had been brought to America he had known nothing but cotton—so much so until is was only natural for the present generation to think and act in cotton to the exclusion of other and important crops. He mentioned how it had been the custom for farmers to work hadr to raise a crop of cotton, which was sold to provide food.

Education Important.

Whether large or small crops were produced, Mr. Anderson pointed out, the farmer received practically the same total for his cotton. By giving attention to food crops and the raising of livestock the farmers of today, he said, had had the opportunity of becoming their own masters, selling cotton when they wanted to and not because they were starving and had to get money with which to buy food. He pointed to the splendid array of hams, shoulders, and sides of meat in the school auditorium as evidence of the breaking away from cotton.

The benefit of education as a means of getting the most work from the hands, and to have hands properly directed, was emphasized by Mr. Anderson. The long line of automobiles outside the school was referred to as one of the evidences of the progressiveness of the negroes and their desire to obtain the beter things in life.

Hil talk was not anti-cotton, but it was anti-foolishness, which he termed planting one crop to the exclusion of others, and spending the proceeds of the one for stuff that could and should be raised at home.

G. A. Anthony, United States meat inspector, sent here from Washington to make a study of farm meats, pronounced the exhibit as the best he had even seen. He was particularly surprised at the small percentage of loss, the exhibit as a whole bettering what would be turned out by a packing plant. Dr. Anthony's demonstration this afternoon had to be eliminated as he was called to Baton Rouge, La. Dr. A. L. Hirleman, another meat expert, now in charge of hog cholera control work in Georgia, was present and put in two days of good effort among the farmers, all of whom seemed eager and anxious to find out how to do things properly.

Patriotism Is Evident.

There was abundant evidence of patriotism everywhere—not even the hams and bacon could crowd this spirit out. Across the center of the rear wall of the auditorium was a sign bearing these words: "Over the top boys, we are with you." The American flag was used appropriately throughout the auditorium. The singing of "I Salute You, Old Glory" was a feature of the day. H. A. Hunt, principal of the school, presided.

The exhibit represented four counties—Houston, Macon, Crawford and Monroe, and included hams, shoulders, sides, eggs and butter. Another year it is planned to enlarge the scope of the show.

Given first to show that the lessons in meat curing had been remembered, the exhibit concluding today brought out clearly the fact that the negro farmers are so enthused with the success of their efforts that they want to engage in the live stock business on a larger scale, and with the improved methods so plainly demonstrated it is believed next year will witness a far greater increase in the amount of food produced at home, with a corresponding increase in the wealth of the farmers who live at home.

THE SOUTH AND FOOD CROPS.

Constitution
4-24-18

The statistics presented by Martin V. Calvin, Marietta, Ga., in his article in the farm department of this issue of The Sunday Constitution afford proof convincing enough that the south is not a slacker section in the matter of food production.

The point carried home by Mr. Calvin's figures is that this section not only can, but does, and will continue to do in even greater measure, its full share toward feeding the world, while at the same time clothing the greater part of it with cotton.

He takes the ten major cotton-producing states—Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Tennessee—and strikes a corn-production comparison with ten northern and western states of approximately corresponding area, of which corn is the staple agricultural crop, the "corn states" he employs being Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, the two Dakotas, Colorado and New Mexico.

The figures show that in 1915 the ten southern states produced 774,045,000 bushels of corn, as against 663,405,000 bushels grown by the ten northern and western states; and in 1917 the corn production ran to 665,738,000 and 626,817,000 bushels, respectively, in the two groups of states. In addition, the southern states harvested in 1917 75,000,000 bushels of wheat, 120,000,000 bushels of oats, 26,000,000 bushels of Irish potatoes, 70,000,000 bushels of sweet potatoes, and 7,400,000 tons of hay, with no mention being made of the enormous production of peanuts, beans and other food and feed crops.

It all goes to emphasize the "patriotic energy and ardor" that is being put forth in the "cotton belt" states, and affords cold, statistical proof that this section is patriotically responding to the appeals of the government for food, more food and still more food.

While the showing in the past has been creditable, we have by no means reached the maximum of the south's capability, and this year's food crops production must and will distance any record of the past.

SAYS DIXIE MUST RAISE ENOUGH TO FEED SELF

Constitution
4-6-18

Houston Declares the Southern Farmers Must Supply Over Food Needs.

Washington, April 5.—"The south will be expected to raise enough to feed itself," Secretary of Agriculture Houston said today in discussing a possible overproduction of cotton, owing to its high price.

"The department of agriculture," Mr. Houston said, "is asking southern farmers to raise enough to supply their own needs and feed their live stock. After this is done the department is advising the planting of all the cotton which can be properly cultivated."

Secretary Houston recently returned from a trip through the south, where he found farmers willing to co-operate with the department in producing bumper crops.

NEGRO STUDENTS WILL AID GARDEN MOVEMENT

Constitution
2-7-18

Negro students of Atlanta are planning to aid in the war garden movement. The agricultural students of the University of Atlanta, who usually go north to work during the summer months, have decided to stay in Atlanta this year, where intensive gardening preparations now going on give promise of plenty of work throughout the spring and summer.

These students, who have been trained in practical gardening at the university, want to get in touch with people in Atlanta who have gardening ground but are unable from any cause to cultivate it. They expect to make it a source of profit to themselves and to the owners.

NEWARK N J LEDGER
AUGUST 11, 1918

In a recent canning campaign held under the auspicies of the South Carolina Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, 20,790 quarts of canned fruits and vegetables were put up by the colored women and incidently $2,300 worth of Thrift Stamps were bought by those taking part in the campaign.

Miss Blanche Perkins of New Orleans, La., has the distinction of being the originator of victory bread as well as other war-time variations in food preparation.

Agriculture – 1918

Conditions and Improvement of

Negro Farmer With Two Autos Typical of U. S. Extravagance; Conservation and Thrift Needed

VICKSBURG MISS POST
MAY 8, 1918

BY T. O. WALTON,

Acting Director, Extension Service, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.

The waste and useless expenditures of the average American home are enough to clothe and feed a soldier. In fact, few American families have any true conception of real privation. The rich man's luxuries have become the poor man's necessities in our ordinary conception of life. We are so accustomed in this modern day to having things laid down at our very door, ready for use, and have indulged our appetites and desires so freely that unreasonable indulgence has become a habit and our conception of necessities is so dominated by desire that our faculties have become warped and many of us are absolutely incapable of properly classifying necessities and luxuries.

Coffee, tea, chocolate, cigars, tobaccos, relishes, salads, and many similar things seem necessary—necessary to what? Tickling the palate and givin added zest to the meal—and it is with difficulty we conceive of a state of existence without them. The same principle applies to our clothing, amusement, and even worship, and it is necessary for the American citizen to arrive at a different viewpoint. There is a difference in doing without things we do not really need and self-denial until it burst. It is not self-denial for a minister to do without whiskey, or for a lady to do without chewing tobacco, while on the other hand it is not practicing self-denial for the business man to do without teas, whist parties, expensive toilet articles, etc., because both live in two different atmospheres. So the man who has only $10 to spend or the child who has only a dollar, practices no self-denial in failing to buy a diamond or an automobile, but when the child does without candy or remains away from the picture show, and the man has a pair of trousers patched or his shoes half-soled and wears them in order to buy thrift stamps or assist in conservation, they are approaching the spirit which must dominate all America if we would attain to the highest conservation of products, labor and material, which will enable us to properly provide for our army and allies. We must practice self-denial until we feel the sting. It is easy enough to condemn the man with millions for his expensive habits, but what about the rest of us in our spheres of life? Are we doing our part toward curtailing normal consumption? Many rich men know much more about practicing self-denial than the poor, because self-denial and thrift are paths that lead to prosperity, while the very prodigality of the poor and the pampering of abnormal appetites has proven a millstone around their necks, binding them to a precarious existence.

America is truly the land of opportunities and we have become a rich nation, not because of habits of thrift, but in spite of our shiftless practices. Even the poorest consider things as necessities which would have been the height of luxury in our primitive days. To illustrate this it may be well to tell an experience of one of our prominent citizens. He was called to the home of a darky on business and saw a new automobile under a shed in the barn, and on the other side of the barn he discovered another new automobile. He asked the darky what possible use he could find for two new automobiles, and the darky replied, "Well, when one breaks down, I use the other. I can not afford to be walking all over the country while the other is being repaired." A good crop and high prices had placed these automobiles within the darky's reach and he followed the spirit of the age and pampered his appetite for ease and display, living for the day without thought of the morrow.

The spirit of a nation can not be changed easily, and it is difficult to lay down a rule of self-denial applicable to all cases, except along general lines; hence the meatless, wheatless days, to attain a predetermined end. However, we must prevent waste of material, production, labor, and concentrate every force available to increase production in order to properly equip our army, and at the same time feed them, and help feed our allies, and the best method seems to be to get the children to buy Thrift Stamps and the grown people Liberty Bonds, since every dollar placed in these curtails useless consumption to that extent, and creates a spirit of thrift and saving which will be essential in future generations. There is about all the land on the American continent we may ever expect to find, but the inhabitants may multiply by the millions, and since Germany is able to feed herself and armies on an area practically the same as Texas, and France on an area about the same as Alabama, so the time will come when Texas must produce its ratio to provide for her millions of inhabitants, and we should begin to learn our lessons now and our children should be trained in habits of thrift and increased production and there is not better method than by the lessons we are now being taught.

The great minds that are outlining our methods for winning the war are also looking to the saving of our nation, not only from German imperialism, but from sensualism, profligacy and national decay.

What do we know about self-denial? We can observe every rule requested by those in authority and still live in a luxury that would have been astonishing to our pioneer fathers. We prate of self-denial when what we are asked to do is only for our national good and every rule should be observed, even if we were not engaged in a world war. We need a meatless day, because as a nation we eat too much meat. We need a wheatless day, because as a nation we eat too much wheat. We should buy Liberty Bonds and Thrift Stamps, not only because they offer paying investments, but because we should save a part of what we produce. We should learn lessons of thrift and self-denial as a nation, and we are just now beginning to play at the game. If you do not believe it ask our forefathers of colonial days, and those who lived during and after the civil war. If you would know of suffering for your country, ask the Belgians, the widows and orphans of the soldiers who gave their all, and those who are now facing the enemy's fire.

When we who have remained at home go hungry, day after day; wear our clothes until they are threadbare, and walk the roads and streets with bare and bleeding feet, and line our beds with paper to keep warm, we may begin to have a true conception of self-denial and conservation, because of love for country. So far we are only requested to do what should be expected of intelligent citizens for the nation's good, even if we were not at war.

For the sake of democracy and freedom let us obtain the proper viewpoint and practice self-denial voluntarily without being forced to it until it hurts, in order that the labor, material and energy necessary to produce our luxuries may be diverted toward equipping our armies. Since one and one-half million of our best workers have been removed from our ranks and placed in the front, let us each resolve to work extra hours to make up for their loss from the avenues of production, by raising a garden, poultry, pigs or something to help feed our soldiers and our allies, and let us resolve that if any one must do without, that it shall be we who remain at home, since a soldier to fight well must be well fed and well equipped, and for them to falter means the loss of all we hold dear as a nation and as a country.

COLUMBIA S. C. STATE
MAY 11, 1918

A PRIZE TO NEGRO FARMER.

Fifty Dollars for Best Yield of Corn on Five Acres.

The Chamber of Commerce through its farm demonstration department has offered a prize of $50 for the largest yield of corn grown by any negro in Richland County on five acres of land during this season. Already there are a large number of entrants in the contest and the prize offered has stimulated a great deal of interest and activity among the negroes, and competition will be strong for it. From present prospects, it looks as if there will be 100 or more contestants.

The South in Agriculture

Florida Times-Union.

The Manufacturers' Record publishes the estimated value of all crops of the United States as given out by the department of agriculture. The value of the crops of the Southern states is given as follows for last year and the year before:

	1917.	1916
Alabama	$291,563,000	$165,487,000
Arkansas	359,538,000	248,463,000
Florida	104,771,000	61,888,000
Georgia	542,733,000	358,023,000
Kentucky	375,710,000	221,311,000
Louisiana	313,352,000	186,494,000
Maryland	123,879,000	86,093,000
Mississippi	359,596,000	197,852,000
Missouri	546,036,000	261,269,000
N. Carolina	417,846,000	272,076,000
Oklahoma	329,579,000	236,832,000
S. Carolina	389,887,000	199,532,000
Tennessee	290,819,000	213,701,000
Texas	788,983,000	695,365,000
Virginia	344,159,000	215,079,000
W. Virginia	132,281,000	87,428,000
Total	$5,710,732,000	3,706,893,000

The balance of the Union showed totals of $7,870,036,000 and $5,278,970,000 for the two years. The South made a gain of 54 per cent. for the balance of the country. Leaving the cotton crop out of consideration the South made a gain of 49 per cent.

Of course the greater part of this gain both for the South and the balance of the country is in the price but not all of it. There has been a substantial increase in production and we have no reason to think the price of Southern products has increased more than that of the products of the balance of the country. The South has made a substantial gain in production despite the fact that it has lost to the North hundreds of thousands of negro laborers. The per cent. of gain made by the South is 80 per cent. higher than that of the balance of the country.

By the last census the population of the Southern States was 32,149,273 as compared with 59,491,923 for the balance of the country. The agricultural products of the South reached a total of $5,710,732,000 as compared with $7,870,036,000 for the balance of the country. Therefore the per capita production of the South was $177.63 as compared with a per capita of $132.29 for the North. The per capita of agricultural production for the South was $45.34 or more than 34 per cent. greater than that of the balance of the country.

Leaving out of consideration cotton, the principal crop of the South, the per capita of production for this section was $130.45 as compared with a per capita for the balcrop left out. Throwing away the cotton crop the average Southerner produced onance of the country of $132.29 with only $1.84 or one per cent. less of foodstuffs than the average American living outside of the South.

These figures do not include live stock production but we have no reason to think that in this the South has fallen behind.

We were told at the beginning of the year that the South must feed herself or starve. If the South didn't feed herself the balance of the country had only $1.84 per capita or $94,745,138 in all to help feed our allies.

What becomes of the assertion so widely quoted at the beginning of the year that the South depended on other sections for three-quarters of a billion dollars' worth of food? It is revealed as we knew it was at the time as merely an idiotic slander.

TO BETTER FARMING SKILL OF NEGROES

HOUSTON TEX POST
JANUARY 13, 1918

Blackshear Urges More Extension Work for His Race.

Declares Agriculture Offers Best Means of Making Negroes Valuable Citizens and That They Can Be Helped.

BY E. L. BLACKSHEAR

Special Agent of the Negro Division of Texas Extension Work.

As special agent in the negro division of the extension work the writer is increasingly impressed with the possibilities of this work as a means to the permanent improvement of his race of people along a substantial basis.

From their first contact through the slave trade with English colonization in Virginia, the experience of the negro people has been an agricultural experience, and today more than three-fourths of them live on the farm, whether as hired day or monthly laborers or as farm owners.

One-fifth of the tenant farmers of Texas are negroes.

The material, economic basis of the strength of the ante-bellum South lay in the effectiveness of negro labor, and those here and there who assume that the black people are incapable of agricultural and industrial improvement have the record of slavery arrayed against them. The African slaves in their native wilds had no knowledge of any of the useful arts of the early American colonist, and if they had been incapable of improvement the ecoromic Southern system based on slave labor would have been impossible of development.

But as a fact, the African slaves early learned the method of soil tillage then in vogue and later owners began to use slaves of exceptionable ability as farm managers in a limited yet useful sense of the term.

African slave women fresh from the dirt and filth of the equatorial jungle hut life lived to see the women of their second and third generation become adept cooks and household workers, skilled seamstresses and nurses, both child nurses and sick nurses and good gardeners.

MASTERS OF HOUSEHOLD ARTS REFLECTS CREDIT.

In view of the increasing importance now being given by the people, the schools, the press and the national and State government, to these selfsame useful human arts, the achievement of a practical mastery of the household arts of civilization by African slave women assumes a new significance and reflects added credit to the women of their descendants in this country.

The Southern slave woman became famous in literature as a genuine artist in the culinary transformation of foodstuffs in the kitchens of Southern mansions and, Midas like, what she touched as a cook turned to the fine gold of palatableness.

But the burdens and distractions of freedom have made this gift somewhat a lost art and today the American colored population is the most poorly nourished in America. Their children suffer most from innutrition and the death rate of the negroes exceeds that of any other

class of Americans. The methods of the extension work, however, are capable of giving much needed information and training to present day colored families about cooking and the other useful arts of the household on which human comfort and health, strength, life itself and working efficiency depend, as well as about home gardening, dairying and canning of fruits and vegetables. The large number of colored girls and women who enter domestic service for a livelihood would thus have a better working foundation, while others would find such information of priceless value in their own households.

The range of the practical industrial capacities of American black people seem to be strangely underestimated or minimized in this day by some individuals. The slave owner in slavery understood this matter better, and in the South of slavery days, slaves or free blacks of the South did all kinds of mechanical labor, such as carpentry, blacksmithing, wheelwrighting, brick laying, painting and plastering. This is recalled because more and more the mechanical element is entering into modern farm operation, and because the mechanical aptitude of colored people is well illustrated daily in Texas and the South.

NEGROES OPERATE GIN PLANTS.

Gin plants have long been operated by negroes, some indeed owning and operating their own plants in Texas and elsewhere.

The advent of the gas engine and the growing use of motor mechanisms for operating farm machinery of increasing complexity as well as for transportation uses emphasizes the fact that soon every laborer will need to know something of machines and their repair and operation. Hence the natural intuitive capacity of many black men to master the practical operation of machinery adds to their potential value in farm labor in view of the fact that modern agriculture is involving more and more the use of machinery. American agriculture is rapidly losing its simple pioneer form. It is becoming a complex affair and it is inevitable that negroes engaged in farming in whatever capacity will have to become adjusted to the changes in modern agriculture or else be eliminated from the business, to the detriment of American agriculture as a whole.

More and more it is becoming evident that American lands are too valuable the needs of production too vital and insistent as affecting the national welfare, to permit American farm lands to be worked by ignorant, clumsy labor that knows not what it is doing or why, and has no real interest in the task in hand, and no ambition to greater efficiency because no motive has been set before them.

This is the opportunity of the negro extension workers, to supply the motive, to show Texas negro farm workers how to better their condition where they are, right here in Texas, by adopting better methods of farm work and farm life and thus reaping for themselves and families greater material reward and improved conditions of living.

That this can be done, that it has been done and is being done in Texas more than one white county demonstration agent testifies and gives instances where from his, the white county agent's, instructions negroes who were failures have become successful farmers and owners of land. The fact that there are numbers of negro farmers who are successful and have acquired good farms proves that the negroes are capable of learning good farm methods, and it is a matter of record that among American farmers who have made the greatest crop yields per acre in the United States are several negro farmers.

EFFICIENCY OF NEGROES MEANS PROFIT FOR ALL.

Many thousands of acres in Texas and the South are used as tenant farms worked by negro tenants. The millions invested in these lands, together with their improvements, depend for returns on the efficiency of negro farm laborers. Any appreciable improvements of the efficiency of tenant negro farmers would be of value to them and to the white investor. The question of such improvement rests, of course, on the willingness of landlords to allow negro extension workers to attempt such improvements among their tenants.

If on a single large tenant farm, the way was open to test the value to the tenant and the owner of extension work methods valuable information would be gained.

If such improvements were brought about enabling negro tenant farmers as well as negro farm owners to accomplish more and realize themselves something of material benefit from increased production, reduction of food expenses by raising more of what they eat, an increased reward for their labor, there would arise a new spirit of nope and contentment among the negro population of Texas that would tend to greater stability and less of the migratory spirit and habit.

The methods of the extension work are especially adapted to secure such results if effectively organized and extended and their value grasped and appreciated by colored farmers.

A small corps of negro extension workers have been actively at work for the past three years with encouraging results. The agricultural department at the Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College for Negro Youth has long been regarded as one of the most important of the school's departments. This department was established a quarter of a century ago. Later the Prairie View Farmers Congress was organized and has met annually since.

Three years ago the first negro extension workers were employed and put to work and the negro division of the extension work, whose headquarters will be at Prairie View college, together with the agricultural department of that college and the annual meeting of the Texas Negro Farmers Congress at Prairie View constitute a combination of agencies cooperating to the same end which is bound to exert a beneficient influence among the negro people of Texas and to affect for good their future prosperity and happiness.

Citizenship in democracy has its economic as well as its more purely political aspects and there is no doubt but that the extension work among negroes is capable of being forged into a powerful agency for developing in the negroes of the South the economic qualifications of good citizenship.

FARMING CONDUCIVE TO GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

What the American negroes in the rural districts as well as elsewhere need is to become Americanized in thought, in life and in spirit through the operation of such agencies as the church, the public school system and the extension service, which are regarded as important national agencies for the welfare of the whole people.

What the American negroes need is to become imbued with the American spirit of thrift, self-help and self-support, self-control and regard for the rights of others and a respect for the law. There is no vocation more conducive to the development of such a spirit in the American negro than farming under hopeful and fair conditions.

What the South needs is a renewed attention to the soil and the farm and a renewed attitude toward those whose toil supports the life of the community as faithful farm workers including the negro farm workers and a new determination to give to them every reasonable degree of encouragement, information and protection in law and public sentiment. The present war crisis has rendered acute a food shortage in the nation at large that was beginning to be felt before the war. It was even then discovered that the ratio of the increase in population was exceeding the ratio of the increase of food production. Theretofore the United States had been the best fed of the nations of the world. Food had been abundant, diversified and cheap. A food shortage beyond a certain limit would become a national calamity. Already the high cost of foodstuffs has rendered it hard for vast numbers of the people to properly nourish their families in the American way. It is well known that a reduced diet opens the way for disease, just as plague walks ever in the wake of famine.

O. M. Bishop of Waco has recently called attention in the daily press to the seriousness of the food shortage in Texas. Texas now can ill spare a single worker from the farms.

Hence the value of any practicable effort like the extension work that will tend to keep Texas negro people on the farm by teaching them how to get better results for their labor.

FACT THAT NEGRO CAN LEARN HAS BEEN PROVED.

Other Southern States have demonstrated that the negro farmer can learn and apply better methods through the extension work. It has been demonstrated in Texas also, and is a fact which neither prejudice on the one hand nor lack of faith on the other should be permitted to obscure.

If the present war continues there is danger that the extraordinary stimulation of manufacturing activities in the North due to the war, together with the reduction of the Northern labor supply due to the army drafts may further rob the South of its traditional supply of negro farm labor. For the North, though ordinarily, as is well known, not preferring negro labor, will not hesitate to evercome its prejudice to negro labor in an emergency as has already been demonstrated. In counties having a considerable negro farm population the employment of a competent colored man as assistant county demonstration agent to work among his people would be a means of accomplishing results far exceeding in value the cost of such employment.

Already this has been done in Harris, Walker, Colorado and Wharton counties, and it is hoped it may be done in other counties.

The farm life offers to the black people a most valuable opportunity of livelihood and general improvement. Yet there is a conviction arising here and there among them that they are becoming an unwelcome factor in the country life and that of the South, and that in the country districts they will be subject to aggravated forms of racial persecution. Yet in most rural districts as a matter of fact mild and peaceful relations are found to prevail between black and white, more kindly, indeed, in some places than in some of the large towns and cities.

A bureau of farm information is greatly needed by the colored people. Knowing there are sections where they are not permitted to settle, they are often in ignorance of other sections where their advent as farmers would be desirable. Texas has vast ireas of idle lands that should be brought into tillage. And O. M. Bishop points out that whereas Germany supports a population of 65,000,000 on an area smaller than Texas, the 5,000,000 people of Texas do not save enough to feed themselves or their live stock. Texas needs more people on its lands and a wider use of the best farm methods.

Better houses and home surroundings for tenants and the awakening in them of the desire and ability to help themselves through the agency of the agricultural extension work, and the encouragement of the faithful to acquire something of permanent value in the way of live stock and to diversify their diet by raising farm gardens would go far to make the life of the negro tenant more livable and attractive. Life is nothing without motive, and intelligent self-interest and acquisition are the motives which if awakened and given a chance to accomplish something worth while will inevitably draw the negroes of Texas and the South back to the soil with resistless force.

Any human being who feels he is doing well, is going to value the opportunity he has of doing well and will exert himself to hold fast to it.

MUST SHOW NEGROES BENEFIT OF FARMS.

And the negro division of the Texas extension work can beneficially serve their people of Texas and the State by leading them to see the opportunities here in the State and to learn how best to take advantage of these opportunities in the soil of Texas, and make farming in Texas more worth while to their people.

The thrifty negro farmer of the South who earns an honest living from the soil and contributes to swell the volume of the South's production and commerce, who pays his debts and his taxes, observes the law of the land and lives in peace with all those about him can without exaggeration be said to have achieved some of the most fundamental qualities of a good citizen. And there are many such in Texas, to the credit of the negro race in this State and to the credit of the State, and it is the aim of the negro division to aid in developing many more like them in the State. For a thrifty farmer of whatever race is more than apt to be a good citizen in his general walk and conduct.

Farming is coming to be regarded as one of the greatest of vocations as seen in the fact that the nation and the States are annually expending hundreds of thousands of dollars co-operatively to improve American agriculture, and any man who can take his stand on the naked earth and wrest a living from its soil with its physical, chemical and biological forces has done no small thing and deserves the commendation of others. And the American negro farmers, many of them, have proved they can do this, by doing it from year to year.

It was Colonel Henry Watterson of Louisville, one of the greatest of the nation's journalists, who said: "The world has never witnessed such progress from darkness to light as we see in those districts of the South where the negro has had a decent opportunity for self-improvement." And there is reason to think that the general application of the methods of the extension work in agriculture to negro farm communities will bring the inspiration and the opportunity for such self-improvement to the negro people in all of Texas and the South. So that improved farm methods for negroes may come to meet the general approval of public sentiment in the South and the results of such improvements finally be seen to add more to the wealth and economic strength and prosperity of the South than did the system of enforced slave labor in the days gone by.

WACO TEX NEWS
JANUARY 27, 1918

NEGRO DEMONSTRATOR FOR M'LENNAN COUNTY

County commissioners Monday morning contributed to a fund which had been started by business men to hire a negro agricultural demonstrator for McLennan county. G. E. Goodman presented the matter to the commissioners, explaining the needs and the returns on such an investment. Work will be under direction of the federal department of agriculture.

The bid of the John Fall Undertaking company for burial of the pauper dead was accepted by the commissioners. This firm is to bury adults for $8.50 and children for $5, with an extra charge of $5 where death results from contagious disease.

NEW HAVEN CONN COURIER
NOVEMBER 27, 1918

Negro Farmers Buy Pure-Bred Cattle.

[illegible] forces in North Carolina, working through the local agent in Sampson county, have placed 18 head of pure-bred Jersey cows with negro farmers. It is said to be the first organized effort to place pure-bred animals for family use on negro farms. These animals were part of a carload purchased by the dairy-extension men in Ohio. The negroes paid an average of $100 a head for the Jerseys. The cows were secured only from herds in which milk production and butter-fat content were very high, and were much better individuals than are ordinarily brought in by traders.

NEGRO FARMERS GET AN EXCELLENT TALK

CHARLOTTE N C
JUNE 2, 1918

The colored farmers met Saturday at Biddle University where they listened to a very helpful address by C. F. Miller, U. S. Farm Demonstrator for Mecklenburg County. He advises the colored men to raise more food supplies this year than ever since the American former had to feed not only the U. S. troops but also had to furnish large quantities of food to the armies of the allies. Again he was afraid that on account of a lack of transportation facilities the cost of feed stuff next fall would be almost prohibitive. He advised the farmers to raise their own seed instead of sending off for seed, since seed grown here would be better adopted for their soil than the seed grown in the North or West. President McCroney also addressed the conference explaining the work of the colored Chamber of Commerce in its effort to secure a colored farm demonstrator and to organize a colored fair. The farmers expressed themselves as having been much helpful by the meeting and some said they were already doing some of the things advised. In a formal way the colored fair came the colored farm demonstrator was endorsed by the conference. The next meeting will be at Biddle Saturday June 29th.

HOUSTON TEX CHRONICLE
FEBRUARY 24 1918

There are counties in Missis. which employ colored county ag[illegible] for their colored population—Yazoo is one—while Copiah has a highly satisfactory colored canning club and home demonstration agent who has worked in conjunction with the white canning club director, and it is clearly to be seen that in the vocational training of the young colored boys and girls of school age lies the solution of many of the problems of the colored citizen.—Brookhaven Leader.

Negro Farmer, With Small Son and Mule, Clears Up Over $3,000

Constitution Prod

Waycross, Ga., March 22.—(Special.) Henry Fennell, colored, who lives on a Ware county farm owned by J. W. Bunn, made last year, with the help of his 13-year-old boy and one mule, a crop worth considerably over $3,000, consisting of short cotton, which sold for $1,850; 500 bushels of corn, 2,000 bundles of fodder, 40 bushels of sweet potatoes, 18 gallons of syrup, 77 pounds of rice, 700 pounds of bacon, besides vegetables, chickens and eggs for home use.

Agriculture – 1918.
Condition and Improvement of

Plans for Carrying Instructions in Agricultural Work To Homes of Dixie Farmers Discussed at Meeting Here

Constitution Jan-5-18

Delegates to the first regional convention of the state representatives of the Federal Vocational Education board, which met in Atlanta January 4-5. Reading from left to right: P. L. Guilbeau, Baton Rouge, La.; C. L. Lane, Atlanta; Miss Anna E. Richardson, Atlanta; L. S. Hawkins, director from Washington, D. C.; Bura Hilburn, Jackson, Miss.; H. O. Sargent, Atlanta. Second row: Shelton Phillips, Williston, Fla.; J. T. Wheeler, Athens, Ga.; F. J. Hubbard, Jackson, Miss.; J. L. Brannon, Columbia, S. C.; S. L. Goddard, Milner, Ga.; N. M. Whaley, Little Rock, Ark.; J. L. Sibley, Montgomery, Ala. Third row: L. M. Sheffer; G. R. Bridgeforth, Tuskegee, Ala.; W. T. B. Williams; G. K. Graham, Hampton, Va.; Albert Williams, Nashville, Tenn.; Verd Peterson, Clemson College, S. C.; J. D. Blackwell, Austin, Tex.

Important problems connected with vocational agricultural education were discussed at a meeting of the state supervisors of agricultural education from the southern states held yesterday at the regional office of the federal board for vocational education in the Candler building.

This meeting is particularly significant from the fact that during the present year there is being inaugurated in each of these states a system of vocational agricultural education fostered in part by federal funds, in part by state funds, and in part by local funds. The federal funds for the support of this work are appropriated under the terms of an act passed by the sixty-fourth congress and approved by the president on February 23, 1917, the act being commonly known as the Smith-Hughes act.

Not a New Idea.

The granting of federal aid for the promotion of agricultural education is not a new idea in this country. The congress of the United States by a series of acts, beginning in 1862 when the United States department of agriculture was established and the land-grant act establishing a system of agricultural colleges was brought into existence, started a country-wide system of agricultural education which is supported in part by federal funds. A series of subsequent acts has increased the appropriations and extended the work. All of these acts have provided for the support of instruction in agriculture which is of college grade, or is at least connected with institutions giving instruction of college grade. The Smith-Hughes act, on the other hand, purports to initiate a plan of agricultural education of less than college grade.

In other words, there is at the present time being set underway throughout this country a system of vocational agricultural education which purports to take particular instruction in agriculture to the very homes of the people. It is in the local schools that this work is to be carried on and throughout the south there are now being established a series of departments of agriculture in connection with local high schools.

This instruction is not to be theoretical alone since in addition to the instruction in the science of agriculture carried on at the school each boy is to have underway at his own farm at home what is known as a home project. This means putting into practice on the home farm what the boy is learning about agriculture in the school.

Will Raise Own Crops.

In other words, all boys who will be studying this year in school about the raising of corn, cotton and chickens will soon be raising these crops at home under the direction and supervision of the teacher of agriculture who gave them at the school their instruction in the science of agriculture. This is not entirely a new idea.

It is with a view to discussing the problems connected with the organization and administration of these schools that the meetings in Atlanta have been called.

The federal board for vocational education, which is directly charged with the administration of the Smith-Hughes act, has opened an office in Atlanta which will probably be located here permanently where the regional agents of the board for the southern states will be stationed. This regional office through its agents is established for the purpose of affording a closer cooperation between the federal government and the states in carrying out the provisions of the act. Since the act itself contemplates not a system of schools for the country organized and administered by the federal government, but, on the other hand, a system of schools in each state organized and operated by the state itself with the aid and assistance of the federal government.

While the meetings in Atlanta were primarily concerned with the questions of vocational agricultural education, the work of the federal board is not by any means confined to the agricultural field, since it also has a department of home economics education and a department of trade and industrial education.

Will Train Drafted Men.

It is through this latter department that the government is now carrying on the work of training of the conscripted men through special war training schools designed in the main to fit drafted men not yet called to the cantonments for various occupations requiring other than military schooling. It is a well-known fact that this is a war of mechanics as well as a war of military tactics and authentic statements go to show that for every man on the firing line carrying a gun there are required three mechanics and technicians to keep the machinery of war in motion. These are men in the aviation corps, the signal corps, the engineer corps, quartermaster corps and other branches of the army. Through a general order issued upon instructions from Secretary of War Baker the general staff has instructed all departments of the army to focus the work of training conscripted men in classes organized by the federal board for vocational education. Throughout the country there are now being organized classes for the purpose of training men in Class 1 who are awaiting the next call to the cantonments for service in the various mechanical and technical lines which are needed in the army. Only recently a drive has been made on the training of radio and buzzer operators, of which 15,000 are needed by the army. The federal board has at present reports that approximately 12,000 are now being trained for this service.

These schools are being maintained on the same basis as other vocational schools, namely, that one-half the salary of the teacher is paid by the federal funds and the other half is paid from state or local funds.

TELLS OF NEGRO UPLIFT WORK IN NORTH CAROLINA

TRENTON N J GAZETTE
MARCH 12, 1918

STATE AGRICULTULAL DEMONSTRATOR OF ROWAN COUNTY A TRENTON VISITOR.

CALLS ON T. T. FORTUNE

Professor Thomas B. Patterson, an agricultural demonstrator of North Carolina, whose home is at Salisbury, one of the beauty spots of Rowan county, spent the week-end here as the guest of T. Thomas Fortune, secretary of the migrant bureau of the labor department, whom he consulted concerning the work of the new bureau as a means of help in his own important work in the Tar Heel state.

Professor Patterson is a graduate of the Hampton institution. He was graduated when General Samuel Chapman Armstrong was principal and was a member of the same class, the graduates of which the late Booker T. Washington, principal of Tuskegee institute was the most widely known. He was born in South Carolina, but married Miss Enty, of Schuylkill county, Pa., and spent seventeen years at Deep Creek, near Hegens, where he conducted a model mountain farm and became a ranking official in the state grange. A few years

ago he was induced to take the position of head farmer at the Downington institute at Downington, Pa., and two years ago took a like position at Livingstone College, at Salisbury. He specialized in organizing the colored farmers of Rowan county, and was so successful in enabling them to better their farm methods and conditions as to attract the attention of the federal and North Carolina agricultural department. A year ago he was appointed an agricultural demonstrator of Rowan county, with special reference to work among the colored farmers.

To a representative of the "State Gazette" yesterday, Professor Patterson talked interestingly of his work and the people among whom he works.

"Rowan county is one of the banner counties of the State of North Carolina," he said. "The relations between the white and colored people are of the most cordial and helpful character. It seems as if the great war we are now engaged in has drawn the two races closer together in helpful sympathy. I am very much in love with my work, which seems to grow upon my sight, so responsive are the colored people to all efforts to help them to produce better and greater results from their labors, and so appreciative are they of the interest that the federal and state agricultural departments are taking in them.

"I have been able to organize ten farm units in the county, which we call the Rowan County Colored Farmers' association, and the units are constantly growing in number. For two years in succession we have held a creditable and successful county fair at Salisbury, which the white citizens have assisted in marked manner. Our association has been made a member of the North Carolina Credit union, and order its fertilizers in car lots every season, each member paying on delivery for so much as he needs and has ordered. In like manner the members are beginning to buy other farm supplies, not raised in the county, in bulk and at wholesale price, as the members of the white county association do. By buying in this way very large savings have been made in the purchase of fertilizers, farm machinery and other supplies.

"Again, the colored farmers are taught by demonstration lectures and agricultural literature the very latest and most improved farming methods, the white agents of the state giving me readily their personal assistance as often as I request it of them. I am sure the colored farmers of New Jersey would be greatly benefited if their need should be looked after in the same way that North Carolina is looking after its colored farmers."

Meeting of Negro Farm Demonstration Agents.

Raleigh Independent 1-12-18

A meeting, or rather an institute, of Negro Farm Demonstration Agents of North Carolina was held during the week in this city at the Court House. It opened Tuesday, the 8th, and continued through Friday, the 11th. The attendance was large, every agent in the state, about 20, being present.

The program was well arranged, embracing every phase of the work. The reports of the agents would make up a story of accomplishment marvelous indeed, and one that should have wide publicity.

The meeting was opened Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock with General Remarks and Summary of Last Years Work, by Prof. C. R. Hudson, State Agent. He was followed by Prof. B. W. Kilgore on "The Demonstration Agent and the Scope of His Work"; Dr. O. H. Graham, State Veterinarian, on "Work at the Serum Plant"; Prof. T. E. Browne, State Club Agent, on "The Local Agent and Club Work"; Prof. J. D. Wray, Assistant State Farm Markers' Club Agent, on "The Progress of Negro Club Work." These general lectures were followed by the reports of the local agent.

Prof. Hudson was in charge as director of the institute and from time to time enriched its proceedings with most valuable suggestions.

The personnel of the institute was exceptionally high, the agents being men carefully trained and well equipped for the work, full of life and enthusiasm. Now what they want to do is to reach the people. The people should know the things they are able to tell them. This can be effected only through the medium of publicity, publicity, publicity. They can not see all the people personally. Were this possible they would not have the time to enter into all the details nor could the people retain them. It must be line upon line, line upon line, precept upon precept, precept upon precept, here a little, and there a little, that the people are to be reached, influenced and sentiment formed and action generated.

The Independent will hereafter enter more heartily into the work of these agents because it knows more about that work than it did before. We place its columns at their disposal and hope they will give us short, pointed, accounts of their work from time to time. In this way they will keep in constant touch with the people.

FAMOUS ALABAMA NEGRO FARMER.

The Dallas Herald. March 1, 1918.

Sam McCall, the famous Alabama negro farmer, grows three crops on his land each year—corn, cotton and oats — and makes a greater yield of each by far than any of his neighbors make growing but one crop a year.

Oats are drilled in between the cotton rows in the fall, on the space from which the corn has just been harvested. In the spring cotton is planted between the rows of oats. The latter part of May the oat crop comes off and a new planting of corn takes its place.

The cotton stalks are worked up into the soil and the oat stubble is left high when the oats are harvested. These two sources of vegetable matter are supplemented by leaf and wood mold hauled and spread on the land during the winter period. In fact the McCall farm grew famous through maintaining high yields of supplying vegetable matter to the land in this way, and the intercropping carried to this extreme degree was made possible only by the abundant application of vegetable matter from an outside source.—Country Gentleman.

MR. MILLER TALKS TO COLORED FARMERS

CHARLOTTE OBSERVER
JUNE 6, 1918

Farm Demonstration Agent C. A. Miller held a conference with color farmers of the county Saturday morning at Biddle University, where he addressed them on the necessity of all farmers increasing the production of farms this year, especially as regards foodstuffs for men and beast. He told them that owing to the demands of America's allies for a much larger quantity of foodstuffs produced here than usual this year. He emprasized that the South, which has been accustomed to get much of its foodstuffs from other parts of the country while it raised cotton must raise its own foodstuffs this year or find them so high next year that many people may suffer. He also pointed out that the seed shortage would also probably be accentuated next year and that it was extremely necessary that farmers raise and conserve their seed supplies.

Dr. McCrorey, president of Biddle, also delivered a brief address emphasizing the importance of the proposed county fair for colored people in this county and the need of close co-operation with the colored farm demonstration agent who may be employed here soon and with the colored chamber of commerce which is taking a keen interest in the success of colored farmers of the county.

Short Course in Farm Work Planned for the Negroes Of Oklahoma

MC ALESTER OKLA CAPITAL
MAY 8, 1918

The negroes are not to be overlooked in the garden or farm movement, either by the white demonstration agents or their own people. This is indicated by a letter from J. M. Marquese, president of the agricultural and normal university at Langston, to Miss Edna Whitaker, county home demonstration agent of Pittsburg county.

The following is the text of the letter, and the request which Miss Whitaker says she intends carrying out to the best of her ability:

Miss Edna I. Whataker,
Home Demonstration Agent,
McAlester, Okla.

Dear Miss Whitaker:

We are making strenuous efforts to have the work among negroes in the state to count. We are planning a short course in the fundamentals, beginning with a farmers' conference the afternoon of May 22 and with regular lectures May 23, 24 and closing at noon May 25. In that there are no negro agents in your county, we would appreciate your bringing this short course to the attention of the negro farmers and other people of your section.

I thank you in advance for your interest. Very respectfully yours,

J. M. MARQUESS, President.

Nixon Smith, a successful colored planter of Red Valley District, near Shreveport, La., owns 1000 acres of valuable land, and is rated by bankers at $200,000. He employs about 75 families on his plantation. Last season Mr. Smith sold 286 bales of cotton, which, together with the seed, netted $50,000.

VIRGINIA COLORED FARMERS TAKE GOOD

BOSTON MASS TRANSCRIPT
SEPTEMBER 28, 1918

In a Year Over 4400 Have Raised Practically All Their Home Supplies

The colored farmers in Virginia are beginning to see daylight in their upward struggle from poverty. John E. Pierce district negro agent in charge of negro farm demonstration work, reports that in a single year over 4400 colored farmers with whom the Virginia county agents conducted demonstration work, raised practically all their home supplies; 969 opened new bank accounts, and 1233 increased their bank deposits.

This is what has happened to some of the colored farmers' increased earnings according to the district agent's report. In Brunswick County one new patent roller mill was installed last year; in Caroline County two were installed. The following churches were remodeled: New Grove, Lunenburg County; Morning Star, Nottoway County; Mt. Mariah and Cypress, Surry County. In Caroline County eight graded school buildings were constructed at an average cost of $1500 each.

W. G. Young of Greensville County is one of the progressive farmers with whom demonstration work has been conducted. He owns 654 acres of land and has large barns and granaries sufficient to shelter all his live stock and feed, machinery and farm tools. He has seven horses and mules, five cows, fifty-one hogs, one pure-blood Jersey bull, and one pure-blood Berkshire boar. His improved machinery includes a tractor engine, gang plow and disc, mowing machine, stalk cutter, manure spreader, corn, cotton and peanut planters, fertilizer drill, corn shredder and husker, and cotton gin. His success as a farmer is a great incentive to others.

Agricultural fairs were held in the seventeen counties in which colored farm demonstration agents are at work. "The county fairs have served as a medium for inspiring the colored farmers to strive harder for greater improvement in the moral, literary and industrial development," says Mr. Pierce. "They demonstrate that the county can be developed along all lines by both races working cooperatively."

Demonstration Agent Inspects Negroes' Gardens

WACO TEX HERALD
MAY 24, 1918

More than one hundred and fifty gardens of the colored children of the city schools have been inspected in the past few days by Demonstration Agent R. H. Hines, colored, and Wednesday, which was the termination of the school garden contest, a most excellent exhibition of garden products was put up by the children, and several cash prizes will be awarded to the winning contestants Friday night at the commencement exercises by the civic league.

The East Waco and South Waco schools, of which J. H. Hines and R. E. Bevis are principals, made good showings from their school gardens, also canned beets, beans, etc., which were put up by the children.

This work is being done by the extension service of McLennan county and is under the supervision of R. H. Hines.

Agriculture — 1918
Conditions and Improvement of

Vast Sums of Money Will Be Needed for Southern Farmer

The Constitution April 7 1918.

Anticipating a Great Farm-Loan Demand, by Reason of an Unprecedented Era of Land Buying and Progressive Farming Methods, The Southern Mortgage Company Is Preparing for a Record-Breaking Business—President J. T. Holleman Discusses the Future Outlook.

Firm in the belief that a new era in agricultural development throughout the entire country—and more particularly in the south—is now dawning—in fact has already arrived—The Southern Mortgage company, with offices in the Central building in this city, and recognized as one of the leading and largest mortgage loan companies of the south, is preparing for an unusual business for the year 1918.

The farm loan business—which constitutes a large percentage of the business handled by The Southern Mortgage company—is going to prove before the end of the war—and even after the war is over—one of the real big propositions for southern financiers to handle. Present conditions, it is true, have caused some of the large mortgage concerns of the south to take a sort of gloomy view of the future. They allege that the prosperous condition of the farmer—when he is receiving the very highest price for his products, all of which are in such heavy demand, and with his diversification of crops, which is adding to his prosperity—that this condition, coupled with the fact that the banks generally are full to overflowing with ready cash, much of which can be secured by the farmer through these banking institutions, that the field for operation of the farm loan concern is going to be somewhat restricted—in fact, very much limited.

"The Southern Mortgage company is not in accord or sympathy with any such idea," said J. T. Holleman, president of the company. "We believe that we are entering upon a new era in agricultural development throughout the country, and especially in the south. New methods of farming will call for the employment of a vast sum of money. The more successful and enterprising a farmer is, the more money he needs and uses. This is true in other lines of business and it holds good when applied to farming.

Farmers of South Are Beginners.

"Let no man imagine that we have reached the limit of agricultural development in this country. Compared to the results achieved by European farmers before the war, the achievements of the farmers of the United States are insignificant. Compared to the farmers of the middle west, the farmers of the south are beginners. In proof of this last statement, if you will consult the United States census reports you will find that the per capita wealth of the Iowa farmer is ten times as great as the per capita wealth of the Georgia farmer. And you will find further that, while in Iowa the farmers are borrowers to the extent of $400,000,000, in Georgia they are borrowers to the extent of only $40,000,000. Iowa is smaller than Georgia in area and population. Here we have conclusive proof that large amounts of borrowed money are needed to develop the farms and to enrich the farmers.

"Before the farmers of Georgia, of Alabama, of South Carolina, reach the status of the middle western farmers they must—and they will—increase their borrowing tenfold. And it is through such farm loan agencies as The Southern Mortgage company that this money, to a large extent, must come. Out of this, then, must come a great opportunity for future business in our line."

Boll Weevil a Blessing.

Mr. Holleman then discussed the boll weevil, declaring in effect that its appearance had in reality been a blessing in disguise for the southern farmer. He declared that the war, together with the boll weevil menace, had numbered the days of the all-cotton farmer. "It means the raising of bread and meat," said Mr. Holleman, "and if these things are not to be provided from his own farm then the farmer and his family are likely to go hungry. This means growing grain and raising live stock. And this means better barns, better fences, better improvements of all sorts on the farms. It means farm implements and machinery of the most modern sort. And all this means money. This sort of farming requires money in quantities never dreamed of by the old-style cotton planter."

An Era of Land Buying.

There can be no doubt of the great impetus that has been given to the idea of land ownership in the south. Statistics show that more people are now interested in securing a farm—either large or small—than ever before. This is another strong indication of the possibilities that lie before a farm loan concern. Mr. Holleman said that never before in the history of the south had there been so much demand for land—so many people desiring to purchase suitable tracts for cultivation. "We are entering upon an era of land-buying," said The Southern Mortgage company president, "the like of which no man now living has ever witnessed. Suddenly and completely our people have realized that here in Georgia, in Alabama, in South Carolina we have lands which are not only the best in the world but the cheapest in the world. So that many are buying and everybody wants to buy. Those who have land are increasing their holdings and thousands who never owned a foot of land are buying it. Tenants are using their 1917 profits to make first payments on land purchases. And it is safe to say that in every land trade is to be found, now or shortly, the possibility of a long-time loan. Local banks and local lenders are now eager to finance these land trades, but sooner or later the farm loan man will be called in because banks soon tire of long-term paper and local lenders soon become weary of low rates of interest.

No Fears As to the Future.

"Therefore, we have no fears as to the future of the business. We are strengthening our facilities at every point and getting ready for a larger and better business than we have ever done in the past. Most farmers reached the end of the year with plenty of money, it is true. But that money will not long remain in their hands. They have paid their debts and have purchased many articles which they have long wanted, and indulged perhaps in some luxuries. Those who have bought additional lands are going to need help. Those who have undertaken to stock their farms with cattle and hogs will need money. Many will desire to build new barns and invest in modern farming implements and machinery. This will require money. So that we are certain there will be a demand for loans on the part of the very best class of farmers before we have gone much further into the new year."

Mr. Holleman declared that now was the time for every man to be alert and vigorous—to be ready for the business that is bound to come. His company is already having a large number of applications—both for loans direct and from individuals and firms who wish to represent the Atlanta company. To the first inquirers the answer is being given that the company is prepared to give prompt attention to all desirable business that comes to it, and it has now in process the negotiation of a number of large loans. To the second inquirers—to parties who would like to act as correspondents for the company—the offcials are taking them into prompt consideration, and in a number of instances have entered into most desirable, remunerative and mutually helpful arrangements.

ALABAMA'S QUOTA OF LIBERTY BONDS AND CROPS.

A Dothan gentleman requests The Advertiser to reprint Mr. F. W. Gist's crop tabulation as printed in the Farm and Immigration Section some months ago. There were two tabulations, one showing the acreage to each important crop in each county, and the estimated money value of these crops for 1917. This appeared January 27, 1918. Another report compared the crops of the several counties, and their estimated money value, for 1917 and 1918. This appeared July 28. Our Dothan friend thinks the figures offer the basis for some moving Liberty Bond literature. He thinks the figures answer possible complaints that Alabama's bond quota this time is too heavy. It is not practicable to reprint these tabulations in full, but we will here give a brief summary of each report. The estimates do not include the important item of live stock.

Alabama's crop production for 1917, according to Mr. Gists' painstaking estimates, shows that the value of our corn crop was $98,816,000; our cotton crop $70,700,000 sweet potatoes $14,027,000; oats $8,100,000; hay $20,531,000; velvet beans $28,793,000; sorghum and cane syrup $16,928,000; cowpeas, $9,106,000; cotton seed $17,010,000; peanuts $19,593,500; wheat $2,325,000; Irish potatoes $5,862,000. Total money value of these crops combined, $311,249,000.

In 1918 there was a slight increase in the numbers of plows used over 1917. There was a slight increase in the corn acreage, a slight increase in the cotton acreage, a very considerable increase in peanut acreage, a slight increase in velvet bean acreage, a fair increase in hay acreage, a considerable increase in cowpea acreage, a decrease in sugar cane and sorghum acreage, a considerable increase in the acreage of sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes, a vast increase in wheat acreage, a slight increase in oat acreage. The total crop acreage in Alabama for 1917 was 13,159,000 acres while in 1918, 14,344,000 acres were planted to all crops. However, corn and cotton suffered somewhat from bad weather this year.

Of course all these crops were not sold, but assuming that Mr. Gist's estimates are reasonably accurate—and he has the best source of information of anybody—if they had been sold at the then prevailing market prices they should have brought to our farmers $311,249,000, with a corresponding improvement in the financial strength of other classes.

In 1914 the cotton grower had his socks knocked off. Foods and munitions of war shot upward in process, but cotton was all shot to pieces. That year we had a 16,000,000 bale crop—the greatest on record. We have not approached it since. In 1915 the boll weevil overran Alabama, and the boll weevil plays no favorites. In 1916 the Black Belt was inundated with the greatest floods the State had seen since 1886. Our crops were literally destroyed in all cotton lands, and seriously damaged on all other lands. Corn, cattle, cotton and other products were washed away. There was widespread distress among the poorer classes, so much so that government aid was called and received.

Then began an unparalleled labor exodus. A depressed farm labor could not resist the fairy-like prices offered by the war industries of the North, and it moved away by thousands. The land owner was in debt and discouraged. Prices on his commodities shot downward, but prices on all the things that he used, especially labor and fertilizers—and even with higher prices he could not get a sufficiency of these—went

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

upward. Nineteen seventeen was the first good year the Alabama farmer had had since the war came. The extraordinary prices he received almost put him on easy street, and would indeed have done just that but for the debts he had hanging over him from previous years.

We mention the worst side of the farmer's story to give Alabama people the benefit of every doubt. We say "Alabama people," because all the people, generally speaking, are prosperous or hard-up as the farmer is prosperous or hard-up. All of the extenuating circumstances as here stated are facts; and yet in spite of them Alabama is more prosperous today than it has been before since the war Between the States. Alabama has more homegrown-foods than it has had in fifty years. It has more hard money at hand than it has had before in fifty years. The $311,249,000 money-value estimate here reported is for Alabama crops alone. The value of Alabama hogs and Alabama cattle has doubled and trebled in recent years, and the number of heads of hogs and cattle has doubled and trebled. Alabama ships hogs and cattle by the hundreds of carloads. Livestock is a source of real wealth to the State, a source that is constantly expanding.

Alabama's Liberty Bond quota this time is $30,000,000. It is not too high. Let's raise it, as we have more than raised our quota on each of the several other occasions when great money-raising enterprises have been entrusted to us. Alabama has oversubscribed every war fund heretofore. It cannot. it will not, do less this time.

Government Wants Alabama Lands

The Montgomery Advertiser

10/13/18

Editor The Advertiser:

Representing the Department of the Interior, in gathering data for possible farm homes, for returned soldiers and sailors, as outlined in attached pamphlet, and which movement has already been mentioned in your columns, I wish to emphasize the fact that the government desires all possible publicity given to this subject, and I am therefore, making this request of your paper, for this service. Alabama has been lagging behind her sister states in the South in the amount of land offered for this worthy purpose, and I think that you should be as much interested as myself, in keeping Alabama to the front in this as she has been in other things.

My duties thus far have consisted in inspecting the offerings in this state, and knowing that there are a large number of tracts which have not come to light, merely because the matter has been misunderstood, or not understood, I am going to ask you to give a special article to this subject, bringing out the following main points.

All owners of lands lying in bodies of 10,000 acres or more, are requested to offer these at a reasonable figure for purchase by the Government. It is not to be expected that these tracts will all be in one solid block, but they should be connected and as compact as possible. Where several owners adjoining own as much as 10,000 acres together, they should make the offering jointly.

An impression exists that only cut-over lands are desired, but this is not the case, as we would like to have information on cultivated lands as well, provided, the acreage is sufficient and can be purchased at a reasonable figure.

It is imperative that these offerings be made promptly, for there is a great deal of work to be done, and it must be started at once. Don't wait till tomorrow, do it today.

Write a letter to Mr. D. W. Ross, engineer, United States reclamation service, care Monteleone Hotel, New Orleans, La., or to L. W. Duffee, Field Assistant, 71 Conti Street, Mobile, Alabama, stating the number of acres offered, location by townships and counties, name of nearest railroad station, and name of railroad; state whether cut-over or cultivated, general topography, soil characteristics, crops grown on similar land, and any other pertinent remarks or description. If desired, a special form of report, will be mailed on request of either of the above parties.

Mr. Ross is gathering data for six Southern States and Mr. Duffee is handling the part in Alabama, assisting Mr. Ross.

I trust that your attention will be given to this publicity. In doing this you will be doing the country and our fighting men across the seas a real service.

Yours very truly,

L. W. DUFFEE,
Field Assistant, U. S. R. S.

ALABAMA HAS A GREAT TRACT OF LAND

the Montgomery Advertiser

14,785,000 Acres of Cut over Lands in State Suitable For Settlement

10/29/18

With 14,785,000 acres of cut-over and unimproved lands in Alabama, as shown by statistics just assembled by the reclamation department at Washington, this state will prove an ideal section for the settlement of soldiers and their families after the war. The statistics reached F. O. Hooton, state market clerk, yesterday and show, not only the lands, available in Alabama but in every other state in the Union.

Alabama is second in the list of the whole country, Georgia being first and Mississippi third. The acreage does not include what is known as "wet-lands" or "swamp-lands."

The dissemination of this information is said to be the first step in a great nation-wide "back to the farm," movement for soldiers at the close of the war. It is hoped that thousands of them will avail themselves of the opportunity of settling on the cut-over or unimproved lands. Colonization and the building of good roads, it is claimed, are the only things necessary. With comparatively little work and expense, health conditions could be made good, and it is the intention of the government, it is claimed, to reclaim this vast acreage, turning it over to the soldiers desirous of engaging in farming.

It is likely that this subject will be discussed at two meetings of the Southern Land Congress to be held in a few days at Jackson, Miss., and Savannah,

LOUISVILLE KY COURIER JR
JUNE 17, 1918

WORK OF NEGRO WOMEN.

Negro women will have opportunities to learn all the newest and most scientific methods of gardening and canning, according to Miss Agnes Harris, emergency assistant home demonstration agent for the States Relation Service, South.

"Negro home demonstration agents are being employed in all the Southern States where there is a large negro population," said Miss Harris. 'For instance, in Arkansas there are twenty-five and in Virginia fifty-three. They are all well-trained women, who are doing a great service among the women of their race. They start out teaching gardening and poultry raising, but sanitation and improvement of the home surroundings is the immediate result. They will soon take up canning and will give instructions in utilizing the containers and equipment available."

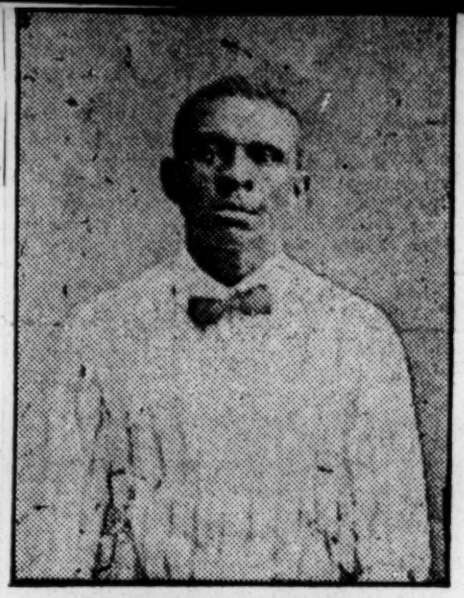
The Agriculture Extension Service, in co-operation with the Department of Education, is arranging to place colored women as assistants to county home demonstration agents in twenty or more counties of the State of North Carolina. Negroes of thirty-three counties in North Carolina put up 643,624 cans of vegetables last year.

CHAMPION CATTLE FEEDER OF THE SOUTH

Chicago Tribune

Holly Springs, Miss., Sept. 6.—Through scientific cattle feeding Mr. Buchanan Johnson set a new record at East St. Louis marketing for weight and age at the exposition held there some time ago. The methods used by Johnson, who is the feeder for the Hurdle Bros. of this place, has gained national fame. His achievements are all the more remarkable when it is observed that many famous plantation steers are handled by college professors, while Johnson obtained his scientific method of feeding from contact only with cattle, having developed his training to such an extent that for five years past the cattle which he handled has topped the market.

His method has shown distinct genius in the manner in which he has handled the Aberdeen-Angus steer, the result of which he has become a great factor as a money maker through his system of feeding for the Hurdle Bros. He is highly appreciated by these gentlemen and is looked upon as a valuable asset in their business operation. The invasion of this field as a cattle feeder by Johnson is an innovation somewhat new to our people, the Scotch heretofore having been supposed to be the greatest cattle feeders. His method has improved the value of the cattle from $50 to $100 a head. The following is Johnson's record for the past five years: March 8, 1915, 24 head at $9.75 a hundredweight. June 22, 1916, 16 head at $10.00 a hundredweight. June 4, 1917, one load at $12.40 a hundredweight. July 8, 1918, on 68 head at $17.25 a hundredweight.



Buchanan Johnson

CHARLOTTE N C OBSERVER
APRIL 7, 1918

TO SECURE DEMONSTRATOR FOR NEGRO FARMERS

The negro chamber of commerce at its regular monthly meeting received reports from some of the various committees appointed at a previous sitting. The committee having in hand the matter of obtaining a farm demonstrator has made such progress that the negro farmers may now feel assured of having the services of such an official in the near future. The proposed county colored fair was also discussed, and it was decided to hold a farmers' conference at some central point in the county in order that the fair proposition may be more widely advertised and a deeper interest awakened in behalf of this movement.

MEMPHIS TENN APPEAL
JUNE 12, 1918

COLORED BOYS NEEDED.

The colored county demonstrator, D. Washington, in co-operation with the colored industrial bureau, has arranged a number of attractive farm work places for boys or groups of boys who wish to combine profitable work with periods of recreation in the country, and at the same time render a patriotic service in helping win the war.

Wages ranging from $1 a day up, with board, and pleasant surroundings are offered. Any colored boys wishing to take advantage of these opportunities should apply at once to 528 St. Paul Avenue.

MACON GA TELEGRAPH
JANUARY 28, 1918

Five negroes were interested in a bale of cotton sold in Macon the other day, probably having raised it jointly. The proceeds amounted to something like $775.83, and when they had the check cashed at the Citizens' Southern Bank they repaired to one of the customers' counters in the bank to make the proper division. They figured and figured from early morning to the closing hours of the bank. They made frequent visits to the paying teller for change.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Agriculture - 1918
Conditions and Improvement of

Alabama's Magnificent Crop Acreages, by Crops and by Counties, For 1918 Compared to 1917 Acreages

Montgomery Advertiser

	Number of plows.		Corn acreage.			Cotton acreage.			Hay acreage.		
	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.	
The State	379,200	379,400	4,325,000	4,680,000	2,017,000	2,622,000	2,622,000	900,000	1,072,000	540,000	798,000
Autauga	4,600	4,700	77,000	70,000	20,400	30,000	30,000	9,000	9,200	5,400	6,700
Baldwin	3,500	3,800	31,000	42,000	1,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	4,700	3,000	3,800
Barbour	6,500	6,000	66,000	62,000	31,500	40,000	40,000	50,000	70,000	35,000	40,000
Bibb	2,800	2,800	43,000	43,000	7,700	10,000	10,000	1,000	1,100	700	1,000
Blount	4,400	4,300	45,000	46,000	23,900	27,000	27,000	1,000	900	1,000	1,000
Bullock	6,100	5,700	100,000	80,000	34,200	45,000	45,000	40,000	50,000	25,000	35,000
Butler	6,200	6,100	141,000	130,000	16,700	32,000	32,000	30,000	35,000	12,000	17,500
Calhoun	5,600	5,400	63,000	63,000	38,800	40,000	40,000	800	1,000	800	1,000
Chambers	6,400	6,400	75,000	73,000	84,500	92,000	92,000	2,000	2,400	1,800	2,400
Cherokee	4,700	5,000	49,000	49,000	40,300	42,000	42,000	300	400	300	300
Chilton	4,600	4,500	58,000	53,000	12,800	20,000	20,000	4,000	3,900	4,000	4,000
Choctaw	4,600	5,600	46,000	60,000	17,000	30,000	30,000	3,000	4,000	2,200	2,800
Clarke	4,700	5,700	64,000	68,000	17,800	34,000	34,000	12,000	10,000	6,000	4,200
Clay	4,500	4,200	63,000	60,000	23,800	32,000	32,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	3,000
Cleburne	4,000	4,000	45,000	50,000	27,900	35,000	35,000	600	600	600	600
Coffee	6,700	7,000	65,000	85,000	24,600	40,000	40,000	80,000	95,000	48,000	69,300
Colbert	3,900	3,800	40,000	36,000	42,000	44,000	44,000	600	400	600	400
Conecuh	4,500	4,800	77,000	82,000	20,400	33,000	33,000	20,000	24,000	6,000	7,200
Coosa	3,300	3,200	45,000	42,000	3,500	6,000	6,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,700
Covington	6,600	7,000	139,000	135,000	19,200	31,000	31,000	67,000	77,000	37,000	48,000
Crenshaw	5,200	5,200	90,000	90,000	17,900	25,000	25,000	40,000	50,000	20,000	40,000
Cullman	10,400	10,000	109,000	100,000	67,500	72,000	72,000	1,600	1,700	1,600	1,700
Dale	4,800	5,000	64,000	65,000	14,200	28,000	28,000	60,000	70,000	39,000	52,500
Dallas	10,800	10,800	150,000	125,000	78,900	90,000	90,000	18,000	22,000	11,000	11,700
DeKalb	6,500	6,600	67,000	65,000	44,900	48,000	48,000	500	500	500	500
Elmore	5,400	5,300	59,000	58,000	28,700	50,000	50,000	5,000	6,000	3,500	4,500
Escambia	2,800	3,000	35,000	40,000	18,300	23,000	23,000	8,000	10,000	4,000	4,000
Etowah	7,100	7,200	62,000	65,000	45,600	47,000	47,000	600	800	600	800
Fayette	3,000	3,000	37,000	35,000	8,800	15,000	15,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	4,000
Franklin	3,900	4,000	49,000	48,000	19,000	22,000	22,000	1,000	700	1,000	700
Geneva	6,400	7,000	120,000	116,000	27,900	40,000	40,000	70,000	86,000	28,000	68,800
Greene	6,600	6,500	97,000	95,000	14,600	25,000	25,000	6,000	6,600	3,600	5,500
Hale	6,600	7,300	65,000	65,000	37,400	60,000	60,000	50,000	55,000	13,800	13,500
Henry	4,400	4,700	54,000	56,700	30,200	35,000	35,000	50,000	65,000	25,000	53,000
Houston	6,000	6,000	82,000	90,000	25,700	36,000	36,000	60,000	70,000	35,000	56,000
Jackson	7,900	7,600	69,000	71,000	44,000	50,000	50,000	300	200	300	200
Jefferson	6,000	5,700	66,000	60,000	3,800	7,000	7,000	1,600	1,900	1,600	1,600
Lamar	3,900	4,000	44,000	38,000	17,900	27,000	27,000	3,300	2,900	3,300	2,900
Lauderdale	7,700	7,800	73,000	74,000	61,100	62,000	62,000	300	300	300	300
Lawrence	6,100	5,500	60,000	55,000	50,300	52,000	52,000	900	900	900	900
Lee	5,400	5,500	72,000	70,000	37,800	55,000	55,000	7,000	9,000	5,000	7,400
Limestone	9,000	9,100	77,000	75,000	57,000	83,000	83,000	500	500	500	500
Lowndes	7,100	6,400	74,000	71,000	23,600	40,000	40,000	24,000	17,000	15,500	23,000
Macon	4,300	4,200	60,000	50,000	34,400	50,000	50,000	8,000	8,000	6,400	6,490
Madison	10,400	10,200	112,000	105,000	76,200	90,000	90,000	100	100	100	100
Marengo	5,000	5,200	50,000	50,000	46,000	60,000	60,000	3,000	4,800	2,100	4,800
Marion	3,200	3,200	41,000	42,000	15,000	20,000	20,000	2,000	2,300	2,000	2,300
Marshall	8,600	8,600	67,000	72,000	70,500	80,000	80,000	600	600	600	600
Mobile	1,900	2,000	23,000	26,000	700	3,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	800
Monroe	6,000	6,100	90,000	88,000	50,800	65,000	65,000	5,000	5,400	4,000	3,000
Montgomery	9,900	9,000	153,000	120,000	42,400	60,000	60,000	10,000	12,300	6,000	9,500
Morgan	9,500	8,900	88,000	82,000	56,400	70,000	70,000	900	900	900	900
Perry	7,200	6,700	110,000	105,000	33,800	50,000	50,000	13,000	12,000	12,000	8,400
Pickens	4,900	5,300	70,000	65,000	14,900	30,000	30,000	6,000	7,600	5,400	7,200
Pike	6,100	6,000	108,000	92,000	23,300	36,000	36,000	80,000	90,000	48,000	63,000
Randolph	4,900	4,600	65,000	60,000	35,800	42,000	42,000	6,000	3,000	4,800	2,000
Russell	5,200	5,200	85,000	80,000	44,200	50,000	50,000	30,000	36,000	25,000	30,600
St. Clair	3,300	3,300	38,000	40,000	13,800	14,000	14,000	400	400	400	400
Shelby	5,100	5,000	70,000	75,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	2,000	3,000	1,600	2,500
Sumter	7,800	7,800	83,000	90,000	14,300	25,000	25,000	7,000	10,000	6,300	6,200
Talladega	6,600	6,500	86,000	82,000	46,200	50,000	50,000	6,000	9,000	4,500	7,200
Tallapoosa	7,300	7,000	104,000	93,000	33,900	50,000	50,000	8,000	11,000	8,000	9,000
Tuscaloosa	6,200	6,400	104,000	108,000	11,900	30,000	30,000	4,000	3,400	2,400	2,200
Walker	3,200	3,200	42,000	40,000	5,700	11,000	11,000	1,500	1,600	1,500	1,800
Washington	3,100	3,500	44,000	48,000	2,300	6,000	6,000	7,000	6,000	3,000	4,000
Wilcox	5,800	5,800	70,000	70,000	35,100	45,000	45,000	4,000	5,000	3,600	4,000
Winston	2,500	2,600	34,000	32,000	11,900	15,000	15,000	900	1,400	900	1,000

	Velvet bean acreage.			Hay acreage.		
	1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.	
The State	1,800,000	1,839,000	1,448,000	1,625,000	1,625,000	1,625,000
Autauga	34,000	38,000	12,200	13,000	13,000	13,000
Baldwin	25,000	30,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Barbour	40,000	45,000	34,500	64,000	64,000	64,000
Bibb	11,000	12,000	6,000	5,500	5,500	5,500
Blount	6,000	9,000	12,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
Bullock	50,000	55,000	43,000	52,000	52,000	52,000
Butler	65,000	86,000	25,000	27,000	27,000	27,000
Calhoun	9,000	9,000	20,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Chambers	35,000	39,000	22,300	26,000	26,000	26,000
Cherokee	3,000	2,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
Chilton	24,000	22,000	14,500	12,500	12,500	12,500
Choctaw	35,000	38,000	9,600	12,000	12,000	12,000
Clarke	23,000	37,000	13,100	14,000	14,000	14,000
Clay	23,000	22,000	14,500	19,000	19,000	19,000
Cleburne	6,000	6,500	2,900	3,000	3,000	3,000
Coffee	80,000	85,000	24,600	40,000	40,000	40,000
Colbert	2,000	1,500	42,000	44,000	44,000	44,000
Conecuh	45,000	44,000	20,400	33,000	33,000	33,000
Coosa	16,000	18,000	3,500	6,000	6,000	6,000
Covington	80,000	84,000	19,200	31,000	31,000	31,000
Crenshaw	65,000	65,000	17,900	25,000	25,000	25,000
Cullman	3,000	3,000	67,500	72,000	72,000	72,000
Dale	50,000	65,000	14,200	28,000	28,000	28,000
Dallas	41,000	35,000	78,900	90,000	90,000	90,000
DeKalb	2,600	2,000	44,900	48,000	48,000	48,000
Elmore	27,000	27,000	28,700	50,000	50,000	50,000
Escambia	32,000	20,000	18,300	23,000	23,000	23,000
Etowah	19,000	7,000	45,600	47,000	47,000	47,000
Fayette	5,000	9,000	8,800	15,000	15,000	15,000
Franklin	1,600	1,400	19,000	22,000	22,000	22,000
Geneva	60,000	65,000	27,900	40,000	40,000	40,000
Greene	35,000	45,000	14,600	25,000	25,000	25,000
Hale	17,000	15,000	24,500	24,500	24,500	24,500
Henry	40,000	44,000	37,400	60,000	60,000	60,000
Houston	60,000	62,000	30,200	35,000	35,000	35,000
Jackson	1,500	1,000	25,700	36,000	36,000	36,000
Jefferson	4,400	3,000	44,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Lamar	8,000	12,000	3,800	7,000	7,000	7,000
Lauderdale	1,900	2,000	17,900	27,000	27,000	27,000
Lawrence	1,900	2,000	61,100	62,000	62,000	62,000
Lee	4,000	2,000	50,300	52,000	52,000	52,000
Limestone	42,000	48,000	21,800	22,000	22,000	22,000
Lowndes	4,500	3,000	22,700	24,500	24,500	24,500
Macon	38,000	25,000	25,300	22,000	22,000	22,000
Madison	47,000	31,000	14,100	12,000	12,000	12,000
Marengo	1,700	1,400	15,100	18,000	18,000	18,000
Marion	16,000	16,000	37,100	40,000	40,000	40,000
Marshall	1,000	1,200	15,900	17,000	17,000	17,000
Mobile	5,500	5,000	17,800	20,000	20,000	20,000
Monroe	8,000	9,000	1,900	4,500	4,500	4,500
Montgomery	45,000	43,000	10,200	11,000	11,000	11,000
Morgan	57,000	50,000	35,400	37,000	37,000	37,000
Perry	7,000	5,500	11,300	13,000	13,000	13,000
Pickens	13,000	15,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Pike	19,000	22,000	26,500	26,500	26,500	26,500
Randolph	80,000	72,000	63,800	75,000	75,000	75,000
Russell	22,000	18,000	10,600	12,000	12,000	12,000
St. Clair	64,000	69,000	33,300	34,000	34,000	34,000
Shelby	4,000	5,500	6,600	7,500	7,500	7,500
Sumter	17,000	25,000	21,300	22,000	22,000	22,000
Talladega	18,000	19,000	27,300	30,000	30,000	30,000
Tallapoosa	24,000	30,000	21,300	22,000	22,000	22,000
Tuscaloosa	54,000	60,000	24,500	27,000	27,000	27,000
Walker	16,000	16,000	24,800	22,000	22,000	22,000
Washington	12,000	11,000	11,400	13,000	13,000	13,000
Wilcox	19,000	20,000	3,100	3,900	3,900	3,900
Winston	6,000	28,000	15,100	17,000	17,000	17,000

NEGROES SHARE SOUTH'S WEALTH

NEW ORLEANS LA STATES
MAY 29, 1918

Conditions In Mississippi Delta Impress New Orleans Travelers

Unprecedented prosperity throughout the Mississippi Delta is reported by J. E. Rhodes, secretary-manager of the Southern Pine Association, on his return after an automobile trip from New Orleans to Memphis, during which he visited a number of mills of association subscribers in Mississippi and Louisiana.

"High-priced cotton is doing wonders for the South," said Mr. Rhodes. "There is more general prosperity in the rural districts of the Mississippi Delta than was ever known before. I was especially impressed with the thrifty appearance of communities of colored folks, who comprise a majority of the population in several of the counties traversed by me. They are to be seen in the country stores buying large quantities of merchandise. I saw more new buggies being driven by colored people than I would have thought possible, and a considerable number of the negroes own automobiles. The colored folks are also better dressed than heretofore, and in this respect I noticed a great change from two years ago, when I covered much the same territory.

"In north Mississippi, where they raise long-staple cotton, the farmers have paid their debts and have more money in the bank than ever.

"I talked with a number of farmers, both white and colored, about their condition. Without exception they were prosperous and happy, but fearful that they wouldn't have enough labor to harvest their crops this fall.

"And when it comes to labor, the negro is the South's best friend, who deserves more consideration than he sometimes gets. A large number of negroes went north a while back, attracted not only by the higher wages they are able to obtain there, but by the feeling that their personal and property rights will be better respected.

These negroes can be induced to return when the South, which is undoubtedly the best place for the negro, begins to realize the necessity of offering the negro working conditions equal to what he gets elsewhere. In the past the South may have been unable to do that, but her present great prosperity makes this entirely feasible, in fact, essential, if we are to hold the negro labor we have and make up for further inroads on our labor supply caused by the draft and the demands of war industries.

"If his rights are respected and he is given an opportunity to develop, the negro will remain in the South, happy and contented.

"And on the negro must we largely depend if we are to maintain prosperity such as I observed on my trip from New Orleans to Memphis."

NEGROES SHARE SMITH'S WEALTH

NEW ORLEANS LA STATES
MAY 29, 1918

Conditions In Mississippi Delta Impress New Orleans Travelers.

Unprecedented prosperity throughout the Mississippi Delta is reported by J. E. Rhodes, secretary-manager of the Southern Pine Association, on his return after an automobile trip from New Orleans to Memphis, during which he visited a number of mills of association subscribers in Mississippi and Louisiana.

"High-priced cotton is doing wonders for the South," said Mr. Rhodes. "There is more general prosperity in the rural districts of the Mississippi Delta than was ever known before. I was especially impressed with the thrifty appearance of communities of colored folks, who comprise a majority of the population in several of the counties traversed by me. They are to be seen in the country stores buying large quantities of merchandise. I saw more new buggies being driven by colored people than I would have thought possible, and a considerable number of the negroes own automobiles. The colored folks are also better dressed than heretofore, and in this respect I noticed a great change from two years ago, when I covered much the same territory.

"In north Mississippi, where they raise long-staple cotton, the farmers have paid their debts and have more money in the bank than ever.

"I talked with a number of farmers, both white and colored, about their condition. Without exception they were prosperous and happy, but fearful that they wouldn't have enough labor to harvest their crops this fall.

"And when it comes to labor, the negro is the South's best friend, who deserves more consideration than he sometimes gets. A large number of negroes went north a while back, attracted not only by the higher wages they are able to obtain there, but by the feeling that their personal and property rights will be better respected.

These negroes can be induced to return when the South, which is undoubtedly the best place for the negro, begins to realize the necessity of offering the negro working conditions equal to what he gets elsewhere. In the past the South may have been unable to do that, but her present great prosperity makes this entirely feasible, in fact, essential, if we are to hold the negro labor we have and make up for further inroads on our labor supply caused by the draft and the demands of war industries.

"If his rights are respected and he is given an opportunity to develop, the negro will remain in the South, happy and contented.

"And on the negro must we largely depend if we are to maintain prosperity such as I observed on my trip from New Orleans to Memphis."

Alabama's Magnificent Crop Acreages, by Crops and by Counties, For 1918 Compared to 1917 Acreages

Montgomery Advertiser 7/28/18

Agriculture - 1918
Conditions and Improvement of

	Number of plows.		Corn acreage.		Cotton acreage.		Peanut acreage.		Solid peanuts.		Velvet bean acreage.		Hay acreage.	
	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.
The State	379,200	379,400	4,825,000	4,680,000	2,017,000	2,622,000	900,000	1,072,000	540,000	798,000	1,800,000	1,839,000	1,448,000	1,625,000
Autauga	4,600	4,700	77,000	70,000	20,400	30,000	9,000	9,200	5,400	6,700	34,000	38,000	12,200	13,000
Baldwin	3,500	3,800	31,000	42,000	1,000	5,000	3,000	4,700	3,000	3,800	25,000	30,000	7,000	7,000
Barbour	6,500	6,000	66,000	62,000	31,500	40,000	50,000	70,000	35,000	56,000	40,000	45,000	34,500	64,000
Bibb	2,800	2,800	43,000	43,000	7,700	10,000	1,000	1,100	700	1,000	11,000	12,000	6,000	5,500
Blount	4,400	4,300	45,000	46,000	23,900	27,000	1,000	900	1,000	900	6,000	9,000	12,000	14,000
Bullock	6,100	5,700	100,000	80,000	34,200	45,000	40,000	50,000	25,000	43,500	50,000	55,000	43,000	52,000
Butler	6,200	6,100	141,000	130,000	16,700	32,000	30,000	35,000	12,000	17,500	85,000	86,000	25,000	27,000
Calhoun	5,600	5,400	63,000	63,000	38,800	40,000	800	1,000	800	1,000	9,000	9,000	20,000	25,000
Chambers	6,400	6,400	75,000	73,000	84,500	92,000	2,000	2,400	1,800	2,400	35,000	39,000	22,300	26,000
Cherokee	4,700	5,000	49,000	49,000	40,300	42,000	300	400	300	400	3,000	2,000	9,000	9,000
Chilton	4,600	4,500	58,000	53,000	12,800	20,000	4,000	3,900	4,000	3,000	24,000	22,000	14,500	12,500
Choctaw	4,600	5,600	46,000	60,000	17,000	30,000	3,000	4,000	2,200	2,800	35,000	38,000	9,600	12,000
Clarke	4,700	5,700	64,000	68,000	17,800	34,000	12,000	10,000	6,000	4,200	35,000	37,000	13,100	14,000
Clay	4,500	4,200	63,000	60,000	23,800	32,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	23,000	22,000	14,500	19,000
Cleburne	4,000	4,000	45,000	50,000	27,900	35,000	600	600	600	600	6,000	6,500	2,900	3,000
Coffee	6,700	7,000	85,000	85,000	24,600	40,000	80,000	95,000	48,000	69,300	80,000	85,000	77,100	85,000
Colbert	3,900	3,800	40,000	36,000	42,000	44,000	600	400	600	400	2,000	1,500	7,400	8,000
Conecuh	4,500	4,800	77,000	82,000	20,400	33,000	20,000	24,000	6,000	7,200	45,000	44,000	10,500	10,000
Coosa	3,300	3,200	45,000	42,000	3,500	6,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,700	16,000	18,000	17,000	20,000
Covington	6,600	7,000	139,000	135,000	19,200	31,000	67,000	77,000	37,000	48,000	80,000	84,000	67,800	70,000
Crenshaw	5,200	5,200	90,000	90,000	17,900	25,000	40,000	50,000	20,000	40,000	65,000	65,000	34,700	46,000
Cullman	10,400	10,000	109,000	100,000	67,500	72,000	1,600	1,700	1,600	1,700	3,000	3,000	6,400	8,000
Dale	4,800	5,000	64,000	65,000	14,200	28,000	60,000	70,000	39,000	52,500	50,000	65,000	44,700	59,000
Dallas	10,800	10,300	150,000	125,000	78,900	90,000	18,000	22,000	11,000	11,700	41,000	35,000	45,100	46,000
DeKalb	6,500	6,600	67,000	65,000	44,900	48,000	500	500	500	500	2,600	2,000	12,300	13,000
Elmore	5,400	5,300	59,000	58,000	28,700	50,000	5,000	6,000	3,500	4,500	32,000	27,000	23,200	24,000
Escambia	2,800	3,000	35,000	40,000	18,300	23,000	8,000	10,000	4,000	4,000	19,000	20,000	9,200	12,000
Etowah	7,100	7,200	62,000	65,000	45,600	47,000	600	800	600	800	5,600	7,000	12,100	12,000
Fayette	3,000	3,000	37,000	35,000	8,800	15,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	6,000	9,000	7,600	9,000
Franklin	3,900	4,000	49,000	48,000	19,000	22,000	1,000	700	1,000	700	1,600	1,400	7,600	7,400
Geneva	6,400	7,000	120,000	116,000	27,900	40,000	70,000	86,000	28,000	68,800	80,000	85,000	43,100	64,000
Greene	6,600	6,500	97,000	95,000	14,600	25,000	6,000	6,600	3,600	5,500	35,000	45,000	23,900	26,000
Hale	6,600	7,300	65,000	65,000	37,400	60,000	14,000	13,800	12,800	13,500	17,000	15,000	24,500	24,500
Henry	4,400	4,700	54,000	56,700	30,200	35,000	50,000	65,000	25,000	53,000	40,000	44,000	40,600	56,000
Houston	6,000	6,000	82,000	90,000	25,700	36,000	60,000	70,000	35,000	56,000	60,000	62,000	63,900	70,000
Jackson	7,900	7,600	69,000	71,000	44,000	50,000	300	200	300	200	1,500	1,000	12,200	14,000
Jefferson	6,000	5,700	66,000	60,000	3,800	7,000	1,600	1,900	1,600	1,600	4,400	3,000	6,600	8,000
Lamar	3,900	4,000	44,000	38,000	17,900	27,000	3,300	2,900	3,300	2,900	8,000	12,000	8,200	8,000
Lauderdale	7,700	7,800	73,000	74,000	51,100	62,000	300	300	300	300	1,900	2,000	18,100	26,000
Lawrence	6,100	5,500	60,000	55,000	50,300	52,000	900	900	900	900	4,000	2,000	24,700	25,000
Lee	5,400	5,500	72,000	70,000	37,800	55,000	7,000	9,000	5,600	7,400	42,000	48,000	21,800	22,000
Limestone	9,000	9,100	77,000	75,000	67,000	83,000	500	500	500	500	4,500	3,000	22,700	24,500
Lowndes	7,100	6,400	74,000	71,000	23,600	40,000	24,000	17,000	23,000	15,500	38,000	25,000	25,300	22,000
Macon	4,300	4,200	60,000	50,000	34,400	50,000	8,000	8,000	6,400	6,400	47,000	31,000	14,100	12,000
Madison	10,400	10,200	112,000	105,000	76,200	90,000	100	100	100	100	1,700	1,400	15,100	18,000
Marengo	5,000	5,200	50,000	50,000	46,000	60,000	3,000	4,800	2,100	4,800	16,000	16,000	37,100	40,000
Marion	3,200	3,200	41,000	42,000	15,000	20,000	2,000	2,300	2,000	2,300	1,000	1,200	15,900	17,000
Marshall	8,600	9,000	67,000	72,000	70,500	80,000	600	800	600	600	5,500	5,000	17,800	20,000
Mobile	1,900	2,000	23,000	26,000	700	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	800	8,000	9,000	1,900	4,500
Monroe	6,000	6,100	90,000	88,000	50,800	65,000	5,000	5,400	4,000	3,000	45,000	43,000	10,200	11,900
Montgomery	9,900	9,000	153,000	120,000	42,400	60,000	10,000	12,300	6,000	9,500	57,000	50,000	35,400	37,000
Morgan	9,500	8,900	88,000	82,000	56,400	70,000	900	900	900	900	7,000	5,500	11,300	13,000
Perry	7,200	6,700	110,000	105,000	33,800	50,000	13,000	12,000	12,000	8,400	13,000	15,000	25,000	25,000
Pickens	4,900	5,300	70,000	65,000	14,900	30,000	6,000	7,600	5,400	7,200	19,000	22,000	26,500	26,500
Pike	6,100	6,000	108,000	92,000	23,300	36,000	80,000	90,000	48,000	63,000	80,000	72,000	63,800	75,000
Randolph	4,900	4,600	65,000	60,000	35,800	42,000	6,000	3,000	4,800	2,000	22,000	18,000	10,600	12,000
Russell	5,200	5,200	85,000	80,000	44,200	50,000	30,000	36,000	25,000	30,600	64,000	69,000	33,300	34,000
St. Clair	3,300	3,300	38,000	40,000	13,800	14,000	400	400	400	400	4,000	5,500	6,600	7,500
Shelby	5,100	5,000	70,000	75,000	5,000	10,000	2,000	3,000	1,600	2,500	17,000	25,000	21,300	22,000
Sumter	7,800	7,800	83,000	90,000	14,300	25,000	7,000	10,000	6,300	6,200	18,000	19,000	27,300	30,000
Talladega	6,600	6,500	88,000	82,000	46,200	50,000	6,000	9,000	4,500	7,200	24,000	30,000	21,300	22,000
Tallapoosa	7,300	7,000	104,000	93,000	33,900	50,000	8,000	11,000	8,000	9,000	54,000	50,000	24,500	27,000
Tuscaloosa	6,200	6,400	104,000	108,000	11,900	30,000	4,000	3,400	2,400	2,200	16,000	16,000	24,800	22,000
Walker	3,200	3,200	42,000	40,000	5,700	11,000	1,500	1,800	1,500	1,800	12,000	11,000	11,400	13,000
Washington	3,100	3,500	44,000	48,000	2,300	6,000	7,000	6,000	3,000	4,000	19,000	20,000	3,100	3,900
Wilcox	5,800	5,800	70,000	70,000	35,100	45,000	4,000	5,000	3,600	4,000	28,000	28,000	15,100	17,000
Winston	2,500	2,600	34,000	32,000	11,900	15,000	900	1,000	900	1,000	6,000	10,000	11,000	13,000

FARM AND HOME MAKERS CLUBS MAKE GOOD SHOWING

Young Negroes of Florida Are Taught Thrift and Economy.

Tallahassee, Jan. 17.—Farm and Home Makers' Clubs for the training of Negro farm youth in Florida, operating under the direction of the extension division, University of Florida, and supervised by A. A. Turner, manager club agent, with headquarters at the Florida A. & M. College, Tallahassee, show good results in food production and conservation the past year. Six men assistants were employed and the work carried on in seven counties.

Boys reporting in the farm makers' clubs average a net of $32.80 from their acre plots planted to corn, peanuts and potatoes. By this combination of three crops they were taught crop rotation and diversification. The crop thus raised valued at $8,768.

Girls reporting in the home makers' clubs reporting a net profit of $16.75 on their tenth acre plots in tomatoes and other vegetables: 36.116 cans were filled with tomatoes and other vegetables valued at $5,116.40. Many practical points on food conservation were taught.

Negroes over the State are being encouraged to remain on the farm and practice economy. The various country organizations formed among the adults and the interest manifested in the Negro departments of the various county fairs are signs of the progress that is being made by this movement to better their rural life .

Twenty-five Negro men and women assistants have been appointed to work in sixteen counties during the present year covering that portion of the State most inhabited by Negroes.

In selecting these agents to carry on demonstration work among the members of their race, special care has been exercised by the manager club agent to secure men and women of tact as well as integrity and training, as the various problems to be worked out and solved require real leaders. Hence, these agents have been selected with the foregoing conditions in mind. The extension authorities are well pleased with the results are being obtained thru promotion of these clubs.

	Corpes acreage			Sugar cane		Sorghum for sirup		Sweet potatoes		Irish potatoes		Wheat		Oats		Total crop acreage		
	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918
The State	1,057,000	1,290,000	68,000	81,000	192,000	163,000	178,000	190,000	41,000	69,000	93,000	140,000	540,000	563,000	13,159,000	14,344,000		
Autauga	17,000	18,000	300	200	1,500	1,500	3,000	3,000	100	200	1,600	2,000	7,900	8,300	184,000	193,600		
Baldwin	5,000	6,000	2,400	3,100	100	———	5,000	5,000	2,000	2,000	200	100	3,500	2,500	85,000	116,700		
Barbour	4,000	6,000	3,200	4,800	1,800	1,200	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	100	100	2,400	1,700	235,800	298,200		
Bibb	7,500	9,000	1,000	600	1,900	1,700	2,400	2,400	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	84,400	91,200		
Blount	22,000	26,000	———	———	2,300	2,000	2,000	2,200	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	123,100	138,900		
Bullock	17,000	21,000	3,600	4,000	2,000	2,600	1,900	2,000	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	299,800	317,500		
Butler	27,000	24,500	7,100	9,000	3,800	1,400	5,800	5,800	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	360,800	362,800		
Calhoun	29,500	33,000	———	———	5,200	4,500	5,800	5,800	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	222,700	191,600		
Chambers	35,000	38,000	400	1,400	6,600	5,500	5,800	5,800	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	267,700	289,000		
Cherokee	22,000	30,000	———	———	5,500	1,800	1,200	2,700	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	178,400	191,600		
Chilton	30,000	30,000	———	———	1,800	600	700	1,200	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	134,900	145,700		
Choctaw	9,000	19,000	4,000	9,000	2,000	2,600	1,400	2,700	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	161,800	163,000		
Clarke	27,000	34,000	2,600	3,800	1,600	2,500	2,600	4,500	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	132,900	175,000		
Clay	34,000	37,000	———	———	2,800	2,800	4,500	2,000	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	200,500	211,800		
Cleburne	12,000	15,000	———	———	2,800	3,100	2,000	3,000	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	175,900	186,400		
Coffee	11,500	11,000	400	600	2,800	———	3,000	2,000	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	106,500	125,300		
Colbert	2,800	4,000	———	———	3,000	2,100	1,200	3,000	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	368,700	413,800		
Conecuh	10,000	12,000	1,700	1,700	500	490	700	1,600	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	106,000	107,200		
Coosa	30,000	25,000	200	100	2,000	1,400	2,600	2,600	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	168,700	218,200		
Covington	10,000	12,000	2,600	3,300	400	2,100	3,000	4,500	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	125,800	125,600		
Crenshaw	10,000	8,000	700	400	1,900	200	2,000	2,000	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	419,600	433,500		
Cullman	8,400	12,000	———	———	200	200	1,900	3,300	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	265,500	293,600		
Dale	12,000	15,000	800	300	2,700	2,800	3,300	4,600	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	209,000	213,000		
Dallas	18,000	24,000	4,500	2,500	4,500	5,800	2,800	4,000	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	256,500	311,100		
DeKalb	20,400	26,000	———	100	3,200	2,800	4,000	2,700	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	387,400	384,100		
Elmore	19,000	30,000	3,700	3,400	4,500	4,000	200	2,000	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	162,400	171,700		
Escambia	2,000	2,000	2,400	2,600	600	200	2,600	2,800	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	197,300	223,700		
Etowah	12,000	16,000	———	———	4,500	4,000	1,500	2,000	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	105,800	121,800		
Fayette	9,200	14,000	———	600	9,000	4,600	2,000	1,500	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	156,100	166,600		
Franklin	10,000	15,000	———	———	4,000	5,000	3,400	1,500	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	80,300	94,600		
Geneva	8,500	9,000	2,200	2,200	800	400	500	1,500	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	96,700	103,500		
Greene	27,000	35,000	100	300	1,000	700	1,400	2,500	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	363,500	413,200		
Hale	26,000	29,000	100	100	900	1,000	2,100	2,600	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	210,300	239,500		
Henry	16,000	15,000	600	500	400	400	2,600	2,600	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	191,300	225,100		
Houston	7,000	7,000	2,800	3,600	1,200	1,900	2,600	2,800	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	250,600	289,600		
Jackson	8,000	17,000	———	———	3,000	1,900	700	2,000	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	332,200	362,500		
Jefferson	6,500	12,000	200	100	1,500	1,400	2,600	3,000	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	145,800	162,400		
Lamar	16,200	16,000	300	100	1,700	800	2,400	2,600	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	112,200	120,800		
Lauderdale	15,000	20,000	———	———	1,700	1,900	3,200	3,500	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	106,600	113,500		
Lawrence	26,600	33,000	———	———	3,500	2,100	1,500	1,500	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	179,000	195,500		
Lee	25,000	30,000	500	900	7,000	6,000	5,000	6,000	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	183,200	180,700		
Limestone	16,000	24,000	———	———	6,100	2,800	2,000	2,600	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	221,600	251,100		
Lowndes	18,500	18,000	2,200	2,200	6,400	1,000	2,000	2,300	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	201,200	229,400		
Macon	14,200	22,000	600	600	1,700	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	224,600	211,100		
Madison	15,000	17,000	———	———	1,700	4,700	1,700	2,000	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	192,300	185,900		
Marengo	15,000	17,000	800	100	3,200	2,200	3,000	3,000	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	235,000	245,800		
Marion	24,500	29,000	100	200	3,900	6,400	5,400	7,000	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	181,300	203,200		
Marshall	22,500	35,000	———	———	6,400	1,000	———	2,000	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	107,800	119,100		
Mobile	———	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	———	1,000	1,000	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	201,300	235,100		
Monroe	7,000	900	1,100	1,100	700	1,000	1,900	2,100	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	192,300	185,900		
Montgomery	17,000	8,000	1,300	1,300	1,200	1,000	1,900	2,100	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	45,800	60,700		
Morgan	10,500	18,000	———	———	1,200	1,300	1,000	1,900	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	222,700	241,600		
Perry	19,000	16,000	400	400	3,200	1,800	2,800	3,100	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	392,500	348,100		
Pickens	29,500	35,000	600	1,200	5,400	4,900	3,600	4,200	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	193,700	218,500		
Pike	13,000	13,000	600	700	400	300	3,000	3,000	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	227,900	233,700		
Randolph	14,000	16,000	300	200	4,800	4,100	2,300	2,500	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	179,600	202,600		
Russell	21,500	30,000	1,700	3,400	6,700	5,200	2,100	2,300	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	380,200	386,300		
St. Clair	7,600	9,000	———	400	3,400	2,000	1,000	900	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	165,900	170,200		
Shelby	16,000	30,000	400	200	1,600	4,600	2,000	2,000	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	293,400	316,700		
Sumter	21,000	23,000	100	100	1,400	2,000	2,100	2,100	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	78,200	85,500		
Talladega	15,000	25,000	600	600	5,900	5,600	2,100	2,100	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	144,900	189,900		
Tallapoosa	18,000	30,000	2,600	3,100	10,400	9,200	2,600	3,100	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	161,000	212,200		
Tuscaloosa	18,000	15,000	600	1,000	5,400	3,800	3,000	2,700	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	228,200	255,800		
Walker	16,200	20,000	———	100	1,500	1,900	2,000	2,000	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	277,500	298,300		
Washington	3,000	6,000	700	700	300	800	2,000	1,900	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	215,400	213,200		
Wilcox	6,000	7,000	3,200	2,100	3,800	4,900	2,000	2,500	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	98,400	108,900		
Winston	15,800	15,000	———	———	2,500	2,300	1,500	1,600	1,600	1,600	100	100	2,400	2,100	66,100	98,800		
															179,500	191,900		
															91,900	98,500		

	Cowpea acreage		Sugar cane		Sorghum for sirup		Sweet potatoes		Irish potatoes		Wheat		Oats		Total crop acreage	
	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918
The State	1,057,000	1,290,000	68,000	81,000	192,000	163,000	178,000	190,000	41,000	69,000	93,000	140,000	540,000	583,000	13,159,000	14,344,000
Autauga	17,000	18,000	300	200	1,500	1,500	3,000	3,000	100	400	1,600	2,000	7,900	8,300	184,000	193,600
Baldwin	5,000	6,000	2,400	3,100	100	1,200	5,000	5,300	2,000	10,000	200	100	3,300	2,500	85,000	115,700
Barbour	4,000	6,000	3,200	4,800	1,800	1,700	3,000	3,000	300	400	100	100	2,400	1,700	236,800	298,200
Bibb	7,500	9,000	1,000	600	1,900	1,900	2,400	2,400	300	300	800	2,300	1,800	2,100	84,400	91,200
Blount	22,000	26,000	-----	-----	2,300	2,600	2,000	2,200	1,600	1,700	1,900	2,800	5,400	7,400	123,100	138,900
Bullock	17,000	21,000	3,600	4,000	2,000	1,400	5,800	5,800	200	400	-----	-----	4,000	1,700	299,800	317,500
Butler	27,000	24,000	7,100	9,000	3,800	4,500	3,000	3,100	400	700	-----	-----	21,800	14,600	360,800	362,800
Calhpun	29,500	33,000	-----	-----	5,200	5,300	2,000	2,100	1,000	1,500	4,000	5,200	5,100	7,500	178,400	191,800
Chambers	35,000	38,000	400	1,400	6,600	5,800	2,000	2,300	300	500	3,100	3,400	4,500	5,700	267,700	289,000
Cherokee	22,000	30,000	-----	-----	5,500	1,200	1,200	1,300	400	500	1,500	1,900	2,700	3,300	134,900	145,700
Chilton	30,000	30,000	400	500	1,800	700	2,700	2,700	300	400	5,200	7,400	8,100	9,400	161,800	163,000
Choctaw	9,000	19,000	1,700	2,600	600	2,600	1,600	1,900	200	500	-----	100	9,200	6,100	132,900	175,000
Clarke	27,000	30,000	1,600	3,800	1,600	2,100	4,500	5,400	500	600	-----	-----	9,000	6,400	200,500	211,800
Clay	34,000	37,000	-----	-----	2,500	2,100	1,600	1,600	300	500	3,000	4,600	5,200	5,600	173,900	188,400
Cleburne	12,000	15,000	-----	400	2,800	3,100	2,000	2,000	400	600	3,300	3,700	3,600	5,400	106,500	125,300
Coffee	11,500	11,000	900	800	200	-----	3,000	3,400	300	600	800	200	5,300	7,300	368,700	413,300
Colbert	2,800	4,000	-----	-----	3,000	2,100	1,200	2,700	600	1,200	-----	200	6,500	7,000	106,000	107,200
Conecuh	10,000	12,000	1,500	1,700	500	490	2,700	2,600	200	400	1,500	2,000	7,500	6,900	168,700	218,200
Coosa	30,000	25,000	200	100	2,000	1,400	2,600	2,300	500	300	100	200	6,800	7,400	125,800	126,600
Covington	10,000	12,000	7,700	8,400	3,300	2,100	3,000	3,000	500	300	-----	-----	12,000	10,500	419,600	433,500
Crenshaw	10,000	8,000	600	700	400	200	2,000	2,000	600	900	1,800	1,800	4,700	6,100	265,500	293,600
Cullman	8,400	12,000	-----	-----	2,700	1,900	2,200	2,100	200	300	200	300	5,500	8,900	209,000	213,000
Dale	12,000	15,000	800	300	200	200	3,300	3,500	200	300	1,500	1,900	6,900	4,500	256,500	311,100
Dallas	18,000	24,000	4,500	2,500	4,500	5,800	4,600	5,100	1,200	1,500	100	300	21,200	24,900	387,400	384,100
DeKalb	20,400	26,000	-----	100	3,200	2,800	2,000	1,900	1,600	3,000	3,500	2,300	4,400	5,600	162,400	171,700
Elmore	19,000	30,000	3,700	3,400	4,500	4,000	2,700	2,700	700	1,000	2,200	3,800	16,600	13,900	197,300	223,700
Escambia	2,000	2,000	2,400	2,600	600	200	2,800	3,500	1,300	4,000	-----	3,700	5,200	4,500	103,800	121,800
Etowah	12,000	16,000	200	-----	9,000	4,600	1,500	1,600	600	800	2,400	-----	4,500	8,800	156,100	166,600
Fayette	9,200	14,000	-----	600	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,100	500	300	400	3,000	1,900	2,000	80,300	94,600
Franklin	10,000	15,000	-----	-----	4,000	3,400	1,500	1,500	500	400	100	600	2,400	3,400	96,700	103,500
Geneva	8,500	9,000	2,200	2,200	800	300	2,300	2,900	500	800	100	300	8,100	7,000	363,500	413,200
Greene	27,000	35,000	100	300	1,000	700	3,000	2,700	500	400	-----	-----	2,500	2,800	210,300	239,500
Hale	26,000	29,000	100	100	900	1,000	2,600	2,900	300	500	100	700	3,400	13,000	191,300	225,100
Henry	16,000	15,000	600	500	400	400	2,600	3,000	200	400	500	400	15,500	13,900	250,600	289,600
Houston	7,000	7,000	2,800	3,600	1,200	400	2,500	3,000	200	400	400	200	26,500	20,000	332,200	362,600
Jackson	8,000	17,000	-----	-----	3,000	1,900	700	600	1,000	1,200	900	1,400	5,200	4,100	145,800	162,400
Jefferson	6,500	12,000	200	100	1,500	1,400	7,000	8,400	3,500	4,500	1,800	3,200	9,300	11,300	112,200	120,800
Lamar	16,200	16,000	300	300	1,700	800	3,200	2,800	300	400	200	300	3,300	5,000	106,600	113,500
Lauderdale	15,000	20,000	-----	-----	1,700	1,900	1,200	1,400	1,200	1,000	3,700	4,200	1,800	2,700	179,000	195,500
Lawrence	26,600	33,000	-----	-----	3,500	2,100	1,500	1,600	400	600	4,900	2,000	6,400	6,500	183,200	180,700
Lee	25,000	30,000	500	500	900	500	5,000	5,300	500	700	2,100	3,400	7,000	6,700	221,600	251,100
Limestone	16,000	24,000	-----	-----	7,000	6,000	600	600	400	500	1,200	4,800	4,300	7,500	201,200	229,400
Lowndes	18,500	18,000	800	2,200	6,100	2,800	2,000	1,500	300	400	2,300	3,200	9,700	8,000	224,600	211,100
Macon	14,200	22,000	300	500	1,000	700	3,700	1,700	800	400	700	2,100	7,300	5,300	192,300	185,900
Madison	15,000	17,000	-----	-----	5,000	4,700	1,700	3,000	200	700	400	1,500	6,700	5,200	235,000	245,800
Marengo	15,000	17,000	600	100	3,200	2,200	3,000	2,400	400	500	300	700	6,700	5,500	181,300	203,200
Marion	24,500	29,000	100	200	3,900	3,000	2,400	1,500	700	1,200	700	2,100	1,300	800	107,800	119,100
Marshall	22,600	36,000	-----	-----	6,400	5,400	1,500	1,900	1,000	3,000	300	1,200	7,200	10,700	201,300	235,100
Mobile	-----	2,000	900	2,000	1,000	4,900	1,900	1,000	1,000	6,000	1,500	1,200	2,800	3,000	45,800	60,700
Monroe	7,000	8,000	1,300	1,100	700	300	500	1,000	1,200	1,500	700	6,600	8,400	14,000	222,700	241,600
Montgomery	17,000	18,000	1,300	1,300	1,200	4,100	1,200	1,300	1,500	1,500	500	44,000	65,700	33,300	392,500	348,100
Morgan	10,500	18,000	-----	-----	1,200	5,200	3,500	1,800	1,200	1,300	2,100	1,100	6,100	10,700	193,700	218,500
Perry	19,000	16,000	400	400	1,200	2,000	4,000	2,300	300	400	-----	400	6,200	4,000	227,900	233,700
Pickens	29,500	35,000	600	1,200	3,200	2,800	6,500	3,000	1,200	1,800	3,900	100	3,900	5,400	179,600	202,600
Pike	13,000	13,000	600	700	5,400	3,400	2,000	2,800	1,000	2,100	800	3,900	7,300	4,100	380,200	386,300
Randolph	14,000	16,000	300	200	400	4,800	2,800	3,600	1,800	1,300	9,300	800	4,900	8,100	165,900	170,200
Russell	21,500	30,000	1,700	3,400	4,800	6,700	3,600	3,000	1,000	1,300	1,300	2,100	4,500	5,500	293,400	316,700
St. Clair	7,600	9,000	-----	400	6,700	3,400	2,300	2,500	200	400	-----	6,700	2,000	3,100	78,200	85,500
Shelby	16,000	30,000	400	200	3,400	1,600	2,100	2,300	200	400	600	2,000	5,100	10,700	144,900	189,900
Sumter	21,000	23,000	100	100	1,600	1,400	1,000	900	200	400	3,000	6,200	10,300	212,200	181,000	212,200
Talladega	15,000	25,000	600	600	1,400	5,900	2,000	2,000	400	500	100	11,300	16,700	255,800	228,200	255,800
Tallapoosa	18,000	30,000	2,600	3,100	5,900	10,400	4,600	2,100	500	600	1,000	15,300	16,000	298,300	277,500	298,300
Tuscaloosa	18,000	15,000	600	1,000	10,400	5,400	2,000	2,600	600	700	4,000	26,700	10,400	213,200	215,400	213,200
Walker	16,200	20,000	-----	100	5,400	1,500	5,600	3,000	500	400	100	5,000	5,300	105,900	98,400	105,900
Washington	3,000	6,000	700	700	1,500	300	9,200	2,000	600	800	7,300	4,200	2,700	98,800	86,100	98,800
Wilcox	6,000	7,000	3,200	2,100	300	800	3,800	4,600	300	400	4,000	8,700	6,900	191,900	179,500	191,900
Winston	15,800	15,000	-----	-----	3,800	300	2,000	2,000	400	600	600	7,200	6,700	98,500	91,900	98,500
					2,500	4,900	1,500	1,500	600	700	700					
						2,300			500	1,000						
										500						

Agriculture — 1918
Conditions and Improvement of

Home Makers Club Agents Meet At Fort Valley, Ga.

Southern Standard 5-31-18

A most interesting and enthusiastic meeting of Extention Workers in Rural Communities was held at the Fort Valley High and Industrail School Friday May 24th and Saturday 25th. All Sections of the state were represented. Most of those in attendance have been serving as Jeanes fund Supervisors in the colored schools under the direction of Mr. of Mr. George D. Godard, state Supervisor of that work. One object of the meeting at this time was to make a transfer of these workers to larger community activities as Home Maker Club Workers for the Summer.

The meeting of Friday morning was conducted by Mrs. Bessie Stanley Wood, from the State Agricultura. College at Athens, who is the state agent for this work. Mr. J. G. Oliver also spoke. The importance of the Conservation of food was the main point stressed.

Friday afternoon talks were given and demonstrations made in the canning of fruits and vegetables by Miss Georgia Crews and Mrs. J. D. Williams agents for the white girls' and mothers' Clubs in this district.

Friday evening a very enjoyable informal social was tendered by the school and a speech of welcome made by Principal H. A. Hunt. Saturday the work was continued by Mr. Godard who gave detailed instructions on making reports and other points of the work.

The importance and helpfulness of the work being done by these agents is great and their interest and enthusiasm is unmistakable. Many of them are graduates of this school or hold certificates of work done in the Sumner School here.

The Sumer School for this season opens Monday June 3rd, and continues through the month.

GOOD WORK IS DONE AMONG NEGRO FARMER

JACKSON MISS NEWS
JANUARY 4, 1918

Agricultural Extension Forces Accomplish Much in Year Just Closed.

The following report of agricultural extension work among the negroes of Mississippi has been made public by M. M. Hubert, district agent:

The Agricultural Extension Work has been conducted among negroes in the state of Mississippi through many sources for a few years and it is safe to say that various negro schools, among which are Utica Normal and Industrial Institute and Piney Woods Institute are co-operating in this movement. In the beginning of this work there was planned a state-wide system of instruction for the farming population in Agriculture and home economics outside of the schools and colleges. This work has been carried on successfully and the results obtained by the Department of Agriculture and our Experiment Stations in the state, through the farmer, are becoming more marked. When we note the vast amount of construction work to be done among negroes, compared with the appropriation for this work, and the results obtained, there can be no question as to the fact that these funds have been judiciously spent.

The progress of this work has not been as we had hoped in some sections, which we call the backward sections, because of the superstittion existing among the people. But in the better communities, this work and instructions are finding a pathway into their homes and farms. This work is finding a pathway into their homes and lives through the skill manifested by the agent who is able to get into the real life of the farmer by conversing with him in his own language concernuing his own problems, making timely suggestions to him, and winding himself into a portion of his business relative to his living conditions; thus we are able to gain the confidence of these farmers, which places the agent in position to help them. This has been done to the extent that the farmers are asking for more of the agent's time on his individual farm.

As this work grows, we are trying to create some general plans for the operation of this work among negroes Up to date, we have this work in several diivsions and each divisions is being instructed directly by the methods given out by the Department of Agriculture and the State Experiment Station. Such divisions are:

1. Farmers' Agricultural Clubs.
2. Boys' Clubs, various kinds.
3. Mothers' Clubs.
4. Girls' Clubs, various kinds.
5. County-wide Campaigns.
6. School and Home Improvement Clubs, including all people.

It is our purpose with our limited funds to do something along all lines mentioned above. We have not done all that we had hoped, because of the fact that a number of our agents devote a portion of their time to this work. I believe that a policy, not to multiply the agents at the expense of full time will be welcomed.

Work of County Agent.

There is no doubt of the broad, yet the definite field for this work. There is an unbounded field where is needed increased efficiency in conducting this work. The many phases of this work undertaken call for the increased equipment, and to carry out this among the negro farmers of Mississippi is a huge problem.

We believe that we have been exceedingly fortunate in the whole, in selecting strong forces to carry on this work. We believe the best way to raise the standard among negro extension workers, to offer such inducements, in the way of salary, that trained men and women who have spent years in preparation for this work will be attracted to our ranks. The future demands well-trained men and women with practical experience and can make the field itself a great school.

Extract from County Agents' Reports.

No.	Clubs organized	120
"	visitors to territory	101
"	Field meetings	899
"	County fairs	4
"	Community fairs	5
"	Grain plats sown	183
"	Acres of land terraced	860
"	compost pens constructed	45
"	Blasting demonstrations	4
"	Orchards set	95
"	Houses whitewashed	68
"	Meetings addressed	477
"	People reached	27,419
"	Livestock brought in	191
"	Miles traveled	9,331
"	Cans of fruit canned	14,0 0
"	County campaigns	15
"	Visits to farms	500
"	Extension schools	18
"	Bulletins sent	17,117
"	Visits to schools	50
"	Cars produce shipped co-operatively	7

There is also a provision for the instrution in home economics as well as farming. It is a pleasure for us to aid the much-neglected man, woman and girl on the farms. We believe that in this phase of work lies the secret of trouble which causes so much discontent among our young people. We feel it a pressing duty of ours to aid these women to eliminate drudgery from their homes, improve sanitary conditions around the home and suggest ways in which the home can be made a place to live. We have been fortunate in securing a service of a few workers in this capacity.

Following is an extract from their annual report:

No.	Clubs organized	900
"	Visitors to territory	35
"	County-wide campaigns	120
"	Extension schoools	10
"	Community fairs	15
"	Canned fruits	200,590
"	Cooking demonstrations	540
"	Houses whitewashed	147
"	Meetings addressed	650
"	People reached	30,000
"	Letters written	1,195
"	Miles traveled	8,150
"	Visits to homes	2,000
"	Extended school terms	8

Boys' Club Work.

Another important activity which has been begun among the Negroes in the state of Mississippi is the Boys' Club Work. This work is closely associated with the county agent, who assists the boys in their work. The boy is the future farmer and he must be trained to put brain into his work. I believe that if all the funds that were appropriated for this work in the state were spent in working with these boys in a tangible way, the funds would be judicially spent. It is my hope that in the next appropriation, the funds for this state will be sufficient to place a man in our ranks to look after the club work among our boys, that he may give his entire time to this phase of the work. Plans are already under way for creating much greater interest in this phase of the extension work for next year. The different clubs among our boys are as follows: Corn clubs, pig clubs, poultry clubs, peanut clubs, potato clubs, yard improvement clubs, and social clubs. Among the girls, pig clubs, flower clubs, sewing clubs, and cooking clubs.

These boys have done excellent work this year handicapped as many of them have been. Our agents are few and we have so many of these club members in counties where we have no one to follow along with these boys and give them the proper instruction daily. Under this handicap many of them have labored with what understanding they could snatch from the literature and are making showings in their work worthy of comment. What would these husky little fellows do if ur forces were sufficient to reach them?

It is our purpose to take this instruction into the Blackest of the Black Belt and help these people.

On the basis of my activities, I hereby submit a summary of some of my efforts as district agent for the year 1917:

No.	Meectings held	156
"	Miles traveled	15,094
"	People attended	16,207

True though, we have not the funds to extend the work as we would like to have it just now, but we are growing. We also feel under many obligations to the state agent, Mr. R. S. Wilson, and Prof. E. R. Lloyd, both o fthe A. and M. College at Starkville, Miss., also Mr. J. A. Evans, assistant chief, and Mr. Bradford Knapp, chief of this work in the South, for their earnest support financially and otherwise. We are now facing a new year with a determination to raise the standard of all work performed. This work is highly appreciated when thoroughly understood by both races. It is now breaking down superstition and prejudice, it is creating a sympathy man for man, and in the end will revolutionize the system of farming throughout the South.

FARM LABOR VERY SCARCE IN COLBERT

3-24-18

(Special to The Advertiser.)

TUSCUMBIA, ALA., March 20.—Farmers and planters in this immediate section apprehend much trouble in securing farm labor for making and gathering the crops during the present year, owing to the great demand for all classes of labor at the government's two nitrate plants, and the splendid wages paid for all character of work. Common labor, it is said, is being paid from $2.00 to $3.00 per day, figures which the farmers are unable to touch, and the result, it is feared, will be the leaving of the farms for the government works, in fact, the effects of which are already being felt. It is the general opinion that most of the farming this year in this section will have to be done by the immediate family or families. The situation is very discouraging to the planters.

MONTGOMERY ALA TIMES
JANUARY 14, 1918

NINE BALES ON TEN ACRES.

A pretty good story reaches The Times office from down in the wiregrass. A colored man rented ten acres of land, but insisted on putting it in cotton. The landlord told him if he planted cotton he would have to pay money rent at the rate of five dollars an acre.

If he had rented the land for part of the crop, he would have had to give a fourth of what he made. The colored farmer insisted that he was a cotton farmer and did not know much about raising peanuts and so he accepted the straight money rent of $5 per acre.

When he had gathered his crop he had nine bales of cotton and his cotton seed, and sold it for $1,100. He went around and paid the landlord his $50 and walked away and the man who owned the land was sorry that he had not agreed to take a fourth of the product of the soil, for then he would have had over $250.

Newton Smith, of the Red Valley District
Near Shreveport, La. is reported ~~own~~
1,000 acres of valuable land and to be
worth $200,000. ~~In 1917 he has 75 tenant~~
~~families on his plantation.~~ In 1917 he
sold 286 bales of cotton which
together with the seed netted him
$60,000

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

Agricultural Credits — 1918

Federal Farm Loan

NEGROES SHARE FARM LOAN EQUALLY WITH THE WHITES

Southern Farmers Favor Admitting Those of Colored Race Into Associations Organized by Them—Negroes Attend Many Meetings of Federal Farm Loan Board and Win Recognition

N Y C POST
JUNE 7, 1918

By HERBERT QUICK,
Member of the Federal Farm Loan Board

AT the inception of the Federal Farm Loan System the Federal Farm Loan Board made a tour of the country and held fifty-four hearings in forty-eight States, preliminary to the dividing of the country into twelve districts and the establishment of twelve Federal Land Banks with reference to what the Federal Farm Loan act terms "the farm loan needs of the country." These meetings were very largely attended by farmers and people interested in agricultural life, and by many negroes.

A hearing was extended to the negroes who attended the meetings, and the statement was made, on behalf of the Federal Farm Loan Board, that the hope was entertained that the system would be made broadly useful to the negro farmer, and that the white people would coöperate with the Land Banks and the Federal Farm Loan Board in making it of such use. White farmers generally testified to the effect that negroes would be admitted to the associations organized by white people, and the sentiment was often expressed that the negro who owns his farm becomes a better citizen than he otherwise might be, so that public interest would be furthered by such a mingling of the races in membership of the farm loan associations. The statement was also frequently made that, in view of the fact that the deposits of negroes are welcomed at banks and the custom of negroes catered to by mercantile establishments, the admission of negroes to farm loan associations on a purely financial basis would constitute no violation of the ethics of the South with regard to the race question.

The Federal Farm Loan system has been in actual operation only a little more than a year. The banks at Baltimore, Columbia, Louisville, New Orleans, and Texas have had the handling of this problem in the main, and have handled it broadly and in the spirit of aiding the colored farmer. I belief that this policy has been furthered by the attitude of the white farmers of the South, and that it is working well and promises to work better in the future. In such a matter as this, the spirit in which the problem is approached is the chief thing, and small beginnings seem to me very important.

Negroes Active in Meetings.

The writer of this article has just finished a tour of Texas for the purpose of attending meetings of officers of farm loan associations in Houston, San Antonio, Waco, and Dallas. At each of these meetings, which ordinarily consisted of from twenty-five to fifty officers, there were present negroes, who took part in the proceedings, told the meeting of their problems, gave us the benefit of their experiences, and received advice and counsel. In the Columbia, S. C., district, consisting of the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida, there is one association composed entirely of colored men, and, according to the statement of the secretary of the bank, "this association has been at the very top in this district in securing loans approved for it, we having closed about 90 per cent. of the loans approved." This means that in this association the negroes have been contented with conservative valuations of their lands and have done their business promptly. There are a few other associations composed entirely of colored men in process of formation in this district, and the bank is doing everything it can to aid them in their organization. The secretary of the bank further states: "In every State in this district the white associations are generally taking in colored members, and, with few exceptions, we find the disposition of the whites is to help and aid worthy colored men in their communities."

There have been two negro associations organized in Tennessee and one in Kentucky. The one in Kentucky failed to obtain enough members applying for an aggregate amount sufficient to permit them a charter, but the association is now being reorganized and we hope a charter may soon be granted to them. In Tennessee one of the colored associations was consolidated with a white association. All through this district the negroes are joining the white associations which are organized and operated by white people.

The situation in the Baltimore and St. Louis districts is practically the same as in those mentioned. We have rather fuller statistics from the New Orleans Bank than from the others on the extent to which we have financed colored farmers. In this district, as in all the others, when the bank was organized in the spring of 1917, the officers of the bank took the position that all borrowers, whether white or black, would receive the same consideration. There are many colored members applying for loans side by side with the white farmers in nearly all the national farm loan associations in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. The bank encourages the negroes as much as possible, and gives every assistance that it can. It is an unfortunate fact, however, that colored men form a large majority of the illiterate farmers, who are often unable to put their business in such shape as to accelerate the closing of their loans. The associations composed of colored farmers exclusively, however, show a disposition on the part of officers and members which proves them to be eager and anxious to avail themselves of the benefits of the Federal Farm Loan act.

Mistake of Negro Farmer.

There is an inclination on the part of colored farmers, however, to greatly overvalue their lands. This disposition we believe to be conscientious in the main, and it frequently results from the fact that their lands have been sold to them at too high a valuation. When the borrower has been deceived, or has made a mistake as to the value of his land, the bank must necessarily reject loans based on such overvaluations. Another economic fact in all these districts which militates against the colored farmer is that he is ordinarily a tenant. We have, however, made a large number of loans to them for the purpose of purchasing lands. Due regard, however, must be given to the fact that many of the colored farmers are below the credit line, along with a great many white farmers, so far as land mortgage is concerned.

There is an average of two associations in every county in the New Orleans district, and the net work of national farm loan associations penetrates into practically every rural section of the district, no matter how remote from shipping facilities. The secretary of the bank says: "To-day we find the arteries of the great national farm loan system conveying means to every section of the district, by which land owners may lift mortgages; tenants may become property owners; horse power may be increased; fertile lands may be drained or irrigated; comfortable housing facilities constructed for man and beast; sanitary conditions improved, and other desirable ameliorations effected.

Based on the average of fifteen associations in the district, we find that the proceeds of the loans closed have been used for the following purposes, expressed in amounts and percentages:

	Amount.	Percentage.
Purchase of land	$22,717 30	6.70
Equipment	9,739 28	2.80
Implements	3,398 94	.99
Fertilizer	3,111 00	.99
Livestock	19,021 62	5.60
Buildings	12,649 57	3.72
Irrigation	3,300 00	.99
Drainage	915 00	.26
Other improvements	40,094 16	11.80
Existing indebtedness	206,547 81	60.75
Stock subscription	.....	5.00

The above refers not to the colored borrowers exclusively, but to all; but it may be assumed that the colored farmers are borrowing for similar purposes.

Derive Same Benefits as White Farmers.

The benefit to the colored farmers of the South is similar to the advantages it gives to the white farmers in the same territory. It gives them money at a low rate of interest, and it may be said at this time that, for the first time in our history, the farmers are able to borrow money at a rate of interest as low as that enjoyed by great corporations. The recent sale of some $60,000,000 in farm loan bonds in the course of about two weeks justifies the hope that the system is firmly established in the minds of investors as well as farmers. There is an additional advantage in the fact that once a farmer has financed himself through a Federal farm loan he is freed from any further anxiety as to the falling due of the mortgage. There is, however, still another advantage. Private loaning agencies in the past have in the main refused to loan sums smaller than $1,000, and in some instances small than $2,000. The vast majority of the colored farmers cannot handle loans of that size; they are small borrowers, and have been practically excluded from the operations of the large lenders for that reason. Our loans in the South average under $1,000, and we have made many loans of from $150 to $500, thus giving financial aid to the farmers most in need of it. These very small loans represent little or no profit to a bank doing business on a basis of one-half of one per cent., but it is believed that it is the duty of the Federal Farm Loan System to take care of these loans for public reasons. They are quite as safe as the larger loans, and are of great benefit to the small borrowers. Among these very small borrowers are a great many negro farmers, associated together in their own associations, and admitted to membership in associations managed by white people.

It is believed that the most important accomplisnment in the matter of accommodating the negro farmer is the establishment of the principle of equal right to the services of the system. The actual borrowings to date are comparatively unimportant. As the negro gradually finds out that this great governmental agency is ready to help him, he will use it to a greater and greater degree, and the educative influence of the system with reference to land values ought to be of very great economic value to him and should eventually do much to protect him against land salesmen who seek to sell him land excessive prices.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

JUNE 10. 1918

THE FARMERS AND THE NEGRO

Mr. Herbert Quick, a member of the Federal Farm Loan Board, has contributed to The New York Post an entertaining article in which he tells of participation by Southern negro farmers in the farm loan benefits. This was in response to the invitation of the Farm Loan Board in its meetings held throughout the South. Negroes were invited to attend these meetings and were given a hearing, in which they were assured that the system would be made broadly useful to include their needs. Mr. Quick told of experiences throughout the South and as showing the growing interest of the negroes, instanced that in the Columbia District, in which Charlotte is located and which includes the two Carolinas, Georgia and Florida, there is one association composed entirely of negro men, and, according to the statement of the secretary of the bank, this association has been at the very top in this district in securing loans approved for it, having closed about 90 per cent of the loans approved. "This means," says Mr. Quick, "that in this association the negroes have been contented with conservative valuations of their lands and have done their business promptly. There are a few other associations composed entirely of colored men in process of formation in this district, and the bank is doing everything it can to aid them in their organization." The secretary of the bank further states: "In every State in this district the white associations are generally taking in colored members, and, with few exceptions, we find the disposition of the whites is to help and aid worthy colored men in their communities."

This is given as a manifestation of the spirit of the Southern farmer to assist the negro in a general co-operative way, and Mr. Quick seems to regard it a necessary duty to give defensive explanation for it, to wit: "In view of the fact that deposits of the negroes are welcomed at banks and the custom is catered to by mercantile establishments, the admission of negroes to farm loan associations on a purely financial basis would constitute no violation of the ethics of the South in regard to the race question." It is somewhat of a pity that information of the caring for the negro's material interests by the Southern farmers could not be handed around in the Northern press without ringing in the unnecessary question of race distinction. It has been the custom of the Southern farmer to take the negro farmer in on all movements for his welfare and to urge it upon him. In sections where the negro has been admitted to membership it has been done solely from considerations for the negro's good and with no thought to the matter of "doing violence" to the race or other question. It may be a surprise to the North, but in this as well as in many other things, the negroes know that they may always have dependence upon the unselfish aid of their Southern white farmer friends.

FIRST CREDIT UNION FOR OUR FARMERS.

The Journal and Guide, April 27 18.

The Journal and Guide learns indirectly, that Prof. Thomas B. Patterson, Demonstration Agent of Co-Operative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics of the State of North Carolina, stationed at Salisbury, in Rowan county, has just succeeded in establishing the first Rural Credit Union, not only in North Carolina, but in the South, according to Mr. William S. Crump, the Chief of Division, among Afro-Americans.

Prof. Patterson has for several years been connected with the agricultural department of Livingstone college, and has occupied his present position quite a year, during which time he has been fortunate in effectually organizing the colored farmers of Rowan county as the white farmers are organized. His next objective will be to get his farm units in association with the Federad Farm Loan, which will enable our farmers to own more farms as it is enabling the white farmers to do. Prof. Patterson graduated from Hampton Institute when Gen. Armstrong was principal of it.

Now, what is the Rural Credit Union? We learn from Circular No. 41, issued by the State of North Carolina, that it is intended to enable farmers to secure cheaper credits. The plan has been operated in Germany since before the end of the eighteenth century. Germany is no larger than Texas and a little more than four times the size of North Carolina; and, yet, it has 17,000 Credit Unions. The Circular says: "Through the Federal Loan act the United States, as well as European countries, is to now have a government system of long time credit, based upon the co-operative organization of farmers." The Credit societies of the entire world are estimated to do a business of $7,000,000,000 a year.

We are fortunate in having men of the zeal and foresight of Prof. Patterson in official position in North Carolina, and other States, who not only think Afro-American farmers and wage-earners should benefit by all of the good movements that benefit other groups in like occupations, but who zealously work the way they think toward the desired results. We need more strong men, with the consecrated effort, in every avenue of thought and activity, to teach the mass of the people the way they should go and do things to their best advantage and welfare.

Federal Farm Loan Board Attacked

The Daily Herald, April 13, 1918

(International News Service).

Washington, April 9.—The Federal Farm Loan Board was bitterly attacked by Representative Fordney, of Michigan, ranking Republican on the Ways and Means Committee, today, as "an organization squandering the people's money—money that is being raised by war taxes unprecedented."

"I never had any faith in the success or wisdom of the system," he said. "I am now more thoroughly convinced than ever that it is a failure, and in many instances frauds are perpetrated on the government. The people of this country this time are called upon for taxes and loans by the billions and tens of billions, while at the same time for this Federal Farm Loan Board large sums have been appropriated and squandered.

"The law provides for detailed reports which have not been made. No report was made for that portion of 1916 after the enactment of the law for some five months. But a report was made in 1917, not in detail, not in such a manner that anyone can figure whether the system is a success or failure, except to show that in the appropriation of $460,000 for expenses an additional sum of $540,000 was taken from the money secured from the sale of bonds.

"The loans made by this board are not the best loans in the country," Fordney continued. "They are made chiefly to men who cannot go to their local banks where they are known and where the property is well-known and secure the desired loan. I know of an 80 acre tract of land that sold five years ago for $3 an acre on which this board has made a loan of $15 an acre.

"In their anxiety to get into business the board has borrowed money on their bonds at 4 1-2 per cent and invested the money in Liberty bonds at 3 1-2 per cent, a loss of 1 per cent. That is in order to get into business and do something, and furnish positions for men without actual experience in finance."

Fordney asserted that the member of the board "have Socialistic tendencies, believing in government ownership of everything."

"Down with the Stars and Stripes and up with the red flag is their motto generally," he added. He believed that "for the good of the government," the Federal Farm Loan system should be immediately discontinued.

FEDERAL LOANS TO FARMERS REACH NEARLY $30,000,000

Atlanta Ga. Constitution, 1918

Up to December 1, $29,824,655 had been paid out to farmers on 5 per cent long time loans, according to a report covering the operations of the twelve federal land banks. The total of loans approved, including those closed and those awaiting verification of title and other formalities, is $105,136,529.

The interest rate under the farm loan system has been increased from 5 to 5½ per cent, to apply to all applications which have not yet been approved.

Borrowing is done through co-operative farm loan associations organized by farmers, each association being composed of ten or more farmer-borrowers and each group borrowing at least $20,000. Up to December 1 the farm loan board had chartered 1,839 such co-operative associations.

The farmers' Progressive Association has been established among colored farmers at Pine Bluff, Ark. Many of the farmers are recieving farm loans from the Government. H. L. Jordan is President, W. O. Fields secretary.

The Crisis March 1918. P. 245.